The WEEKLY Post.

Two Dollars a Year — PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1872. — IN CLUBS OF FIVE, OR OVER $1 50.

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BRILLIANTS.

POETS.

Poets are all who love, who feel great truths,
And tell them. *Bailey.*

POWER OF LOVE.

Time's waters cannot ebb or stay,
Power cannot change them, but love may:
What cannot be, love counts it done. *Keble.*

A VALLEY.

His dwelling low is in a valley green,
Under the foot of Ramran massy hoar,
From whence the river Dee, as silver clean,
His rumbling billows roll with gentle roar
Spenser

BLACK AND BLUE EYES.

The brilliant black eye
May in triumph let fly
All its darts, without caring who feels them;
But the soft eyes of blue,
Though it scatters wounds too,
Is much better pleased when it heals them.
Thomas Moore.

GET UP.

"Get up," the caller calls, get up!"
And in the dead of night,
To win the babes their bit and sup
I rise a weary wight.

My flannel duddies donned, thrice o'er
My birds are kissed, and then
I with a whistle shut the door
I may not ope again. *Joseph Skipsey*

LOVE'S STRATAGEM.

"And so you are going to answer that absurd letter!"

"Of course I am going to answer it. Do you think I would throw away so rare a chance for fun of the first water? Recommended! Ha! ha! that is glorious! Now, for a young lady of twenty-five, not killingly handsome, I think my chances are looking up, don't you?"

"I wish my chances were half as good," said Lina, with a slight pique. The fact is, Lina was a little jealous of her friend—as jealous as was consistent with sworn friendship—on account of one Ralph Chester, "But, Amelia, you must not do this. The gentleman—foolish as his action is evidently in earnest, and you might excite hopes in him that you never meant to fulfill. Besides, it is dangerous; you will commit yourself—and—"

"Pshaw! what a timorous creature you are, Lina! It's fun, I tell you. And, oh, now I think of it, I am to send my photograph in response to this;" taking up the false presentment of a fine looking gentleman of about thirty years of age.

"Let me see that, Amelia," said Lina, eagerly. "You didn't tell me about that."

"Didn't I? Well, here it is. Not a bad looking face, after all. More character in it than I should have given him credit for—judging by his imbecile act of seeking a wife solely on another's recommendation."

"Upon my word, Amelia, he's a splendid fellow. Not exactly handsome—but—what fine, earnest eyes! and what a mouth—so firm, and yet so gentle in its expression! Were it not for Ralph, I should really expect you to fall in love with him. I'm half in love with him myself, and almost inclined to take him off your hands."

"Capital! Lina, capital! I have it!" exclaimed Amelia, clapping the prettiest imaginable pair of hands. "You shall send him your photograph, and I will answer his letter—and thus puzzle his consciousness by making two impressions instead of one. What a lark it will be!" and her merry blue eyes fairly danced with delight at the thought.

"And what will Ralph Chester say?" asked Lina, demurely, yet with the faintest shadow of a blush on her face.

Amelia regarded her quizzically for a moment, and then answered, "Oh, I shall tell Ralph you know. He will enjoy the joke as well as you and I. The only fear I have is, that you may fall in love with this paragon yourself:"

"Well, and why shouldn't I?" asked Lina, saucily.

"Why, indeed—of course!" said Amelia, with a slight tinge of railery in her tone.

Frederick Upton was a physician, who, having taken his degree at twenty-five, had ever since been established in the thriving town of Auburn, and by dint of fine talents and solid acquirements in his profession, had been steadily rising in public estimation ever since. Dignified and gentle in his manner, yet cheerful withal, he was a favorite everywhere; and the only bar to his complete success as a physician was that he was a bachelor. There is a great prejudice in the minds of many against employing an unmarried physician.

Now, Dr. Upton had many lady friends, any one of whom would have been only too happy to help him in his search after this great desideratum; some of them, would no doubt have been willing to sacrifice themselves to him on the strength of their good wishes in his behalf. But his time was so much occupied with his profession, that he really could not visit people except in the exercise of that profession. So that, when Mrs. Smith invited her pretty niece Aurora to visit her house for the express purpose of making her acquainted with the doctor, and when Mrs. Brown sent for her own daughter prematurely from boarding-school for the same charitable purpose, the Fates arranged it that both the Smiths and Browns should be so remarkably healthy that there was no occasion for the doctor's visits, and so both plans, like the demonstrations of Euclid's fifth proposition, fell through. And when the blooming widow, Mrs. Vance, suddenly left off her mourning, and came to church in a perfect love of a hat, with her flaxen ringlets flowing temptingly about her piquant little face, she was much disappointed to find that Dr. Upton's pew was empty, in consequence of his having been called that morning to a very urgent case.

Now, Dr. Upton had one friend, Mrs. Grant, on whose sound judment he was much in the habit of relying. This lady said to him one day:

"Fred, I am not generally in favor of recommending marriages; but to one situated as you are, I think the experiment allowable, especially as I have thought of a lady every way calculated to make you a pearl of a wife, if you can persuade her to accept the situation. In addition to her other charms and virtues, she, as only daughter of a well-to-do-lawyer, will one day come into a possession of a pretty competency that will be no unwelcome addition to your income. What do you say, now, of writing a letter, inclosing your photograph, and proposing a correspondence with a view to acquaintace, and perhaps future matrimony—not mentioning my name, of course, as proposer of the scheme."

"It seems indelicate, Mrs. Grant, with all apology to you for the remark. I have too much respect for the sacredness of marriage to—"

"To enter into it as a mere matter of expediency, you would say. My dear Fred, I dont ask you to do that. I would not for the world have you marry a woman if you did not love her. But since I believe your heart to be yet disengaged, I really believe that an acquaintance with Amelia Fanshaw would ripen into love. She is really so lovely, that I am only able to account for her present single-blessedness on the ground of her extreme fastidiousness."

"Fastidious, is she? Then I suspect my chances would be poor," said Upton, with grimace.

"Of course, I can't admit that doubt knowing you so well," was Mrs. Grant's flattering reply.

"I declare, Mrs. Grant, I wish you were twenty years younger," said Upton, grateful." I shouldn't have to look far for a wife then," and he gallantly kissed the cheek of the handsome old lady whose widow's cap had not lost an iota of its severity in all the years she had worn it.

"You will scarcely find a more appreciative wife, my dear Fred." said she, with a gratified blush. "But now to return to Amelia. I have set my heart on this match, because I love you both as well as if you were my own children, and because I really believe that you would make each other happy."

"Well, my dear friend," said the doctor, after he had sat a few moments in reflection, with it must be confessed, a rather quizzical expression on his handsome face. "I would not take anybody's advice but yours in such a matter, I assure you. But if you really and seriously recommend it."

"I do in all truth and soberness," was the lady's answer.

"Then, I will write." And the reader knows how the letter was received. Two days after its receipt by Amelia, Mrs. Grant received the following letter from her:

A ——, September 24th.

"MY DEAR MRS. GRANT: I have just been favored with a very curious letter, a copy of which I enclose for your perusal. Somehow I cannot help connecting you in my mind with this most singular procedure of Dr. Upton's—in fact, I have no other friend in Auburn that I could forgive for conspiring in a plot to interfere with my future independence. Of course, I must regard the whole affair as a joke—and to carry it out to perfection, I have enclosed Lina Edward's photograph in my answer to his letter. Please do not undeceive him—let him continue to imagine the picture mine; then, if he should happen to fall in love both with my letters and Lina's picture, we shall be able to verify the fact that a man's heart possesses one of the common properties of matter—*divisibility*.

Yours, affectionately,
"AMELIA FANSHAW."

"I don't like slang, as a general thing," said Mrs. Grant, to herself, as she folded up this note, after reading it; "but the most expressive thing I can say now, is, that I have decidedly "put my foot it it" this time. Well, the only thing that remains for me to do is to keep my mouth closed and let matters take what course they will."

"I have received the lady's answer, Mrs. Grant," said Upton, with a smile, as he seated himself that afternoon on her *tete a tete*.

"Well, and what does she say?" asked the old lady, demurely, as she picked up some stitches she had dropped in her knitting.

"Oh, her answer is very nice and ladylike, indeed—exquisitely worded, in fact, She has handled the extreme peculiar circumstances as few ladies would have done. I admire her epistolary gifts extremely."

"And how about her face? Hasn't she sent you her photograph?"

"Yes—but I was going to reserve my judgment on that. The fact is, my first impressions of the face are unsatisfactory. There is an incongruity between it and the letter that puzzles me."

"Not so obtuse as they imagine, thought Mrs. Grant. But she merely remarked: "Faces cannot always be understood at the first reading."

"This is very true. But some faces are much harder to read than others. I should imagine, for instance, from the letter, that Miss Fanshaw is a sort of Beatrice; and from the face, that she is a hero. Now, a hero would make too tame and sentimental a wife to suit me. I never could love a woman, however amiable she might be, who had no sense of humor. And the face depicted here lacks the virtues of that. I am surprised that you never noticed this yourself, observant as you are."

Of course he misunderstood the smile that played round Mrs. Grant's features in this remark. "You think I am hypercritical," said he, "I know. But I assure you that I have no disposition to be so. I am altogether anxious to be pleased with Miss Fanshaw."

"Ah, well, said Mrs Grant, I think you will be pleased with her. Wait till you see her; photographs are often deceitful." The good lady had been revolving in her mind a plan which she now resolved to carry out.

Accordingly about two weeks afterward, she sent for Dr. Upton professionally. There was a young lady at her house, she said—one Miss Lina Edwards who was suffering from a severe headache. She had arrived from the city only the day before, and having but a short time to stay in the village, was anxious to be as well as possible, so as not to lose her anticipated pleasure in her visit.

When the doctor called, in the course of the morning, he was ushered up stairs to the best room, and introduced to his patient. She sat in an easy chair, with a handkerchief tied round her head, which pushed the wavy red gold of her hair away from the most attractive face. Dr. Upton thought, he had ever seen. A white brow, with a pair of the sauciest blue eyes beneath it, or rather nearer together than the strict laws of beauty admitted, but just near enough to make her face all the more piquant; a nose that the Fates had undertaken to make *retrousee*, but for beauty's sake had come short of it; a mouth, the rosy roundness of which harmonized exquisitely with its extreme firmness. And when she spoke, the soft gayety of her tone and the merry flow of her conversation, quite completed the capture of Dr. Upton's fancy, "I think your headache will be soon relieved," he said, as he took his hat to say good-morning, "it is a slight neuralgic attack, and will easily yield to medicine. But I will call in again to-morrow."

Miss Lina Edward's behavior on his leaving the room, was rather odd for a patient. She tore the handkerchief from about her pretty brows, and tossing her abundant "tawny" curls into shape, she laughed a little mocking laugh, in which there was the slightest suspicion of sadness.

"Oh, Mrs. Grant, what a farce!" she said, with two little tears of vexation gathering in her eyes.

"But isn't he handsome, Lina?," asked Mrs. Grant, mischievously. "And don't you like him ever so much?"

Lina's blue eyes flashed, as though she would have made some saucy answer, but the gathering tears soon quenched the fire in them, and she hid her face in her hands, sobbing:

"Oh! Mrs. Grant, what an indelicate thing for me to do! What will he think of me when he finds it all out?

"Leave that to me my dear," said Mrs. Grant. "I will take all the responsibility."

Of course Miss Edward's headache was a deal better the next morning; but, strange to say, Dr. Upton found it necessary to call every day for a week afterward. The last time he called, Mrs. Edwards was out, and Mrs. Grant received him alone.

"Well," said she, after ordinary topics had been discussed, "what do you think of our Lina?"

"It is precisely about Lina that I wish to speak," said Upton, his lips trembling a little. "I want to tell you frankly, that, after having seen her, I am quite sure that, in Miss Fanshaw's case, love will be impossible. Now, what am I to do? Miss Fanshaw has every reason to believe me in earnest and in good faith has answered my letters. it is very awkward for me to have to break off with her, and looks very dishonorable; but my conscience will not let me do otherwise. For, to tell you the truth, Mrs. Grant, I do most decidedly love Miss Edwards. Now, what am I to do? You are my best adviser.

I have not proved so, it seems, in this case," said Mrs. Grant. "But it seems to me the straightforward way is the only honorable way. If you love Lina Edwards, tell her so, and if she loves you, marry her—she is well worthy of you. As for Amelia Fanshaw, I can answer for her. She is a girl of good sense and fine feelings, and not at all one to allow herself to fall in love with a man she has never seen. In fact, I'm sure she is generous enough to be delighted with the choice you have made."

"I wonder," said Mrs. Grant to herself, after he had left, "what he will think of my straight-forwardness, when he comes to know the part I have taken in deceiving him?"

A day or two afterward, Dr. Upton was driving along a country road leading to the village, on his return from a visit to a neighboring farmhouse. He was driving slowly, and reflecting on the dubious position of his affairs.—Did Lina love him? was the question of all questions that came uppermost in his thought. He could not expect her to love him on so short an acquaintance, though he needed no more time to make up his mind as to loving her. He wished he dared muster courage to ask her the question. Just as he came to that wish for the hundredth time, heard a door shut, and looking up beheld the very object of his thoughts coming out of Squire Tuthill's house.

"Good-morning, Miss Edwards."

"Oh, good morning, doctor," said she, with a blush of recoguition. "I have just been calling on Mrs. Tuthill."

"A long walk for you."

"It is only two miles, I believe. Just long enough for a pleasant exercise this fine day."

"The Fates have sent me along just in time to drive you home, though," said he, alighting from his carriage. "Allow me to help you to your seat."

"Oh, thank you! It will be charming to drive back. And with a bound she gained her place; and the doctor seated himself by her side.

It was very awkward. It always *is* awkward when two people are left by themselves, who have something very particular on their minds that remains unsaid, to undertake to say naturally the common words of courtesy. So they were both silent. After a while, however, Dr. Upton, as ashamed of his pusillanimity, cleared his throat for speech.

"Miss Edwards," said he, "I have changed all my previous opinions about love."

"How so?"

"I used to think it was a plant of slow growth, but I find I was wrong. Experience is the best of teachers. I love you."

"On the contrary, you ought to despise me."

He looked at her in amazement. Her head bent down, blushes covered her face, and tears were starting from her eyes.

He took her handkerchief and tenderly wiped them away, "What do you mean, Lina?" he asked.

"That I am not Lina at all, and that I have burnt my own fingers with the fire that I have playing with," said she, with a burst of mortification. "I am Amelia Fanshaw. There now, let me get out of the carriage and walk home."

"And whose photograph was that you me then?" he asked, as if unable to take in the idea completely.

"It was Lina Edwards's, You see, at first we took your letter as a joke, and sent her picture enclosed in my letter, just to confuse you. If you want Lina Edwards, I'm sorry to say you can't have her, for she received a proposal from one Ralph Chester just before I left home, and accepted it. Do please to let me get out!"

Dr. Upton's puzzled face cleared up rapidly, as Amelia went on with her explanation.—When she came to the final plea, he burst into merry laughter.

"Let you get out? No indeed! Do you suppose you are to go unpunished for playing such tricks on a poor helpless doctor? You are my prisoner now. Get up, Light-foot!" and he gayly touched the horse with the end of the lash, to accelerate his speed.

He drove like a whilewind for a while, seeming to enjoy the sensation of feeling her tremble at his side. Finally, he slackened up, just as they were nearing the village, and bending his face down toward her, like one not to be contradicted, said:

"Now, Amelia, before we meet any one else—while none but God is our witness—tell me that you love me!"

"I do," she said, quite simply.

And so they rode into Auburn together, just as they were destined to ride many a time afterwards as Dr. and Mrs. Upton.

Fashions in Carpets.

[From Courier's Street, Salon and Shop.]

NEW STYLES OF CARPETS.

New importations in moquettes show a little more brightness in colors. This not only adds to the beauty of the carpet, but the tints harmonize better with the fashionable furniture which is brilliant in color and striking in design. The neutral tints and the pale watteau colors are so pretty, and so generally becoming when used in dress, that one does not wonder at the popularity which they have achieved.

AXMINISTERS.

Many of the Axminister carpets show similar designs to the moquette. In the latest importations the grounds exhibit the gravest tints—gray and steel color prevailing. Others have mottled centers of soft gray or deep crimson, or else a ground which resembles mosaics, with wide handsome borders which show various designs, which harmonize with the colors in the center. Very elegant Axministers, with medallion centers, have rich borders of solid color.

WILTONS.

The rich Wilton carpets which are deservedly popular, have grounds which show the same neutral tints as are seen in the highest priced carpets. The figures are bouquets and wreaths of brilliant flowers; a good Wilton may be bought for three dollars a yard.

BRUSSELS.

English body Brussels, which is always in demand, costs from two dollars to two dollars and fifty cents a yard. The importations show numberless varieties in color and design. The grounds exhibit all the neutral tints, all the dark and serious shades up to black. For bedrooms white grounds, with boquets of bright colored flowers, are selected.

TAPESTRY.

Tapestry Brussels, which repeats the designs seen in body Brussels, is not considered serviceable. As the colors, instead of being woven in, are merely stamped on the surface, they soon wear off, leaving ugly stains upon the surface, which soon ruin the appearance of the carpet. The designs, however, are very attractive, being copied not only from English Brussels, but from still higher priced carpets; the price is from $1.00 to $1.25 per yard. Velvet carpets vary according to the pile, from $2 to $2.50 per yard.

ENGLISH THREE PLY.

English three-ply carpets, at $2.00 and $2.25 per yard, show all the popular tints with new designs. American three-ply is a few shillings per yard cheaper. Imported ingrains have the same cool and delicately tinted grounds, with the designs repeated from Wilton and Brussels; price $1.65 per yard. American ingrains range from $1.10 to $1.50 per yard.

Punishment in Theory, and Flogging in Practice.

[London Medical Times.]

Our readers may do us the honor to recollect that some time ago we favored them with some essays on the nature of punishment, in which we laid down the principle that it should be—first, such as may reform the offender, secondly, such as may deter others from offending, and thirdly, that it should be frankly vindicative—that it should satisfy that inborn instinct by which we feel that a properly punished offender has got what he deserves, and deserves what he has got. So, when estimable Sheriff John Bennett sent to our office the other day an order of admission to see certain criminals flogged at Newgate, we accepted the invitation as a means of studying in practice what had been before but the subject of inward cogitation, and we went. Punctually at ten o'clock we were ushered into a long white-washed room, the chief piece of furniture in which was a huge black box with uprights, so contrived as to hold the patient's legs and arms immovable. In one corner were two men stripped to their shirts; in another a pale, scowling wretch whimpering and protesting his innocence. Soon, however, was he confined in the black box, and the operator, poising his instrument scientifically, and giving it a preliminary flourish, began to lay on the stripes in slow, deliberate succession, whilst the worthy Sheriff counted them, and gave the time with chronometric precision As to the stripes, surgically speaking, we can only describe them as a compound of bruising, cutting and tearing of the most horrible description: and, familiar as we are with surgical operations before the days of chloroform we believe not the most serious and protracted, including amputation, trephining, lithetomy, tooth-drawing, or all of them put together, were half so painful as flogging. As for the reformation of the offenders we have no evidence; but we could not help thinking what a pity it was that a thousand costermongers could not have been admitted to the exhibition, as we are sure that a thousand tongues would have spoken of the possible inconvenience of beating a wife, or even shoving her under the wheel of a cart.

AGRICULTURAL.

BORER OR PEACH WORM.

This insect is most destructive in spring as it approaches maturity. It will usually be found just below the surface of the ground under the outer bark of the tree, and unless removed will frequently eat continuously upon the inner bark until the tree is entirely girdled, causing it to languish and often die. The appearance of the gum which is always found issuing from the wounds caused by the insects will be sufficient to mark their locality.

The most effective method we have tried to check their depredations is to dig them out and kill them.

With a gardener's trowel remove the earth where the gum is found, and with a rap or two with the point of the pruning knife, the hollow sound will readily show where the work of destruction is going on; here an opening should be made and then the worm found and killed. Now is the time for the spring examination. It should also be repeated again in the fall.—[Chaqua Farmer.

TRAPPING CUT WORMS.

It is very annoying after having set out a nice lot of sweet potato or cabbage plants, to see them cut down one by one by cut worms. We have tried ashes, lime, soot, and, in fact, everything we have ever heard of but never found anything effectual until, by accident, we found three or four of the worms one morning gathered under a small board which had been left by some children on a sweet potato hill. Acting upon this hint, we placed small pieces of board, large chips, etc., all through the path, and we trapped them by hundreds. The boards must be lifted early in the morning, and on very warm days again about noon. A little care for a very few days will clear these pests out of the garden. One trial will satisfy any person of the merits of this plan.

THE CABBAGE WORM.

The cabbage moth (**Mamestа Orassicæ**) has already made its appearance, and will visit the young cabbage and cauliflowers as soon as the plants are large enough to hold the eggs which produce the larvæ called cabbage worms. A capital remedy for these voracious fellows is that used by Quinn, of New Jersey. The mixture is—

1 part carbolic powder;
2 parts quicklime;
20 parts fine superphosphate.

Bust the plants once or twice a week, when the dew is on the leaf.—[Utica Herald.

NEW VARIETY OF CUCUMBER.

In "Land and Water" we have a description of what is called the new white-spine cucumber. This, when raised on a trellis, grows to an enormous size, one vine having three specimens, each of them three feet in length, besides many others over two feet long. The flesh is said to be very solid, with but few seeds, and the flavor very fine. This method of growing cucumbers is recommended as furnishing a much superior result to that of allowing them to trail on the ground, as they thus grow finer, straighter, and with a larger yield. This new cucumber has the skin perfectly smooth. Is is very short in the neck, and it is considered a decided gain to the resources of the vegetable gardener.

HOW TO THWART THE POTATO BUG.

A correspondent of the Gardener's Monthly writes. I have watched their habits closely in three different States, and as they will soon be upon you, a few remarks may not be out of place; for if you are ready to receive them as we now are, they need not be greatly dreaded after all. They love some kinds much better than others, as for instance, they prefer the early York to the early rose, and will leave the peach-blow till the last. Plant early, and you can give your potatoes a good start before the bugs get over their spring stupor. Plant early kinds, for there are three distinct crops of bugs, and generally they come in countless numbers to take the latest kinds. Hand pick, if not very bad. See if there are many of the lady bug or lady bird as it is sometimes called. If they are plenty, they will take care of your potatoes for you. They are a little red bug with dark spots and eat their eggs most voraciously. If necessary to use other means, take one pound of Paris green to thirty pounds of common plaster and mix thoroughly, and apply when the dew is on, and you will slaughter them by hundreds of thousands. The plaster is good for your potatoes and you don't get green enough to hurt anything. Apply as often as the vines need it, and you need have no fears as to the result. I have saved acres of potatoes by recommending this plan in our village paper. When the bugs come, plant as little ground as possible enrich it highly and use ashes and salt to counteract any tendency to rot, and then you may laugh at the "destruction which wasteth at noonday."

Another "Sleeping Beauty."

A very remarkable case of lethargy occurred at Winterport, Maine, a few days since. A daughter of Howes Mayo went into the yard on Tuesday, May 7, to bring in a little child, which had unawares got out of the house. While Miss Mayo was stooping over the child she became suddenly dizzy, and complained of it to her mother, who put her to bed. The girl fell into a profound sleep almost immediately, and her mother, upon trying to awaken her in season for supper, was surprised to find her efforts unavailing. After the family had eaten supper they again tried to awaken the girl, but still without avail. The family becoming seriously alarmed, the neighbors were called in, but they could not suggest any method by which the fair sleeper could be aroused. A physician was also summoned, and he called in three other medical men, who among other methods, sat the girl in a chair, and poured water from a few feet above upon her head and shoulders, but even this failed, and the still sleeping girl was put again to bed. Except when she was disturbed, her breathing was slow and regular and her pulse healthy. At 2 o'clock on the following Sunday afternoon she turned over in her bed and awaking, called to her mother, asking if supper wasn't ready yet, and further said that she was real hungry. She then got up and ate a hearty meal, and has been in excellent health ever since. The case excited great interest in the town, and the recovery of the sleeper was a theme of much wondermert. [Bangor Commercial.

THE HIDDEN LAKE.

BY KATE HILLIARD,

Late traveling thro' the sleeping land,
Behind the pushing iron steed,
I watched the trees on either hand
In changing circles swift recede.

We passed the twinkling lights of towns,
The lonely gleams of country fires.
And o'er the black and silent dawns,
We sped as fast as wild desires.

The rose still lingered in the sky,
The purple on the mountain's crest:
One trembling star hung poised on high
To light the glory in the west.

The sweet young moon, pale yet and mild,
Shone o'er the solitary plain,
Whence, like a child that, sleeping smiled,
A sweeter moon shone back again.

And by that glimmer bright and fair,
Nestled among the clustering trees,
I knew an unseen lake slept there,
Lost in a silent dream of peace,

Ah! thus, Sweetheart, within thine eyes—
Than evening air more soft and clear—
I watch a tenderer light arise,
And Know that Love itself is near.

'Tis hid beneath the veil of night,
Like the still lake within the woods;
Only that trembling dewy light
Tells where the unseen wonder broods,
Lippincott's Magazine.

VARIETIES.

IT is stated that the eagle on President Grant's new dinner set has a crown over it.

THE washerwomen of Detroit are said to be organizing a trade union, to protect themselves against "Chinese cheap labor."

A MAN who was delivering a public address in Lawrence, Mass., the other evening, stepped over the edge of the platform, and, striking on his feet, calmly continued "to come down to the level of my audience—"

PHŒBE SCHOFIELD, of Richmond, Ind., 109 years old, has just obtained $10,000 from the War Department, the back pay and pension of her late husband, who was a Revolutionary soldier. May she live long to enjoy it.

SOME Detroit women, of the practical missionary stamp, lately visited a sick and widowed neighbor, shingled her house, planked her sidewalk, picketed her fence, painted one room and papered two, and split and piled a load of slab wood.

A YOUNG married man named Lordlen, in New York, in a recent fight of religious insanity, smashed all his household goods declaring he would find favor in the sight of the Lord for so doing. He didn't find favor with his wife, who delivered him over to the authorities.

MORE pert than pleasant.—Husband: "I hope you have no objection to my getting weighed?" "Certainly not, my dear; but why ask the question?" "Only to see, my love, if you would allow me to have my weigh for once."

'Fred," said a father to his son, "I hear that you and your wife, quarrel and wrangle every day. Let me warn you against such a fatal practice." "Who ever told you that, father, was totally mistaken; my wife and I haven't spoken to one another for a month."

A GENTLEMAN, recently married in Chicago, presented his bride at the wedding with the original transcript of one of the first dispatches ever sent over the first telegraph line, from Baltimore to Washinfiton. It was the announcement to the lady's grandmother of her birth, and read, "Only a girl."

A GENTLEMAN once asked a little girl, an only child, how many sisters she had, and was told "three or four." Her mother asked Mary when they were alone what induced her to tell such an untruth. "Why, mamma," said Mary, "I didn't want him to think that you were so poor that you had but one child. Wouldn't he think we were dreffal poor!"

AN Indiana farmer, after trying to trap, poison and shoot the rats that overran his premises, bought two goats and gave them the range of yards and stables. Within a week every rat emigrated and staid away until the goats were sold, nearly two years afterward, when they all came back. A second supply of goats were procured, and since then not a rat has been seen on the premises.

THE most touching eulogy, and the most comprehensive, probably, was uttered at the grave of Daniel Webster at the close of the funeral rites. A plain man, probably one of the neighbors of the deceased, came forward, stood at the grave, and said with quivering lips: "Daniel Webster, the world will be lonesome without you." The quality which won for Daniel Webster this touching eulogy was not his great and brilliant intellect, but his neighborly kindness.

A GENTLEMAN was staying at a country house, when, hearing a great clatter below one morning, he looked out and saw a couple of grooms holding one of the servant-maids on a horse, which they led with difficulty once round the yard. He asked them what it all meant. "Well, you see, sir," said they, "we're going to take the horse to market to be sold, and we want to be able to say that he has carried a lady."

FOUR women dwelling near Topeka, Kansas, whose husbands they believe to have been tempted from their allegiance by the wife of a neighbor, proceeded to the house of the offender and revenged themselves by tarring and feathering her, and afterwards rubbing red pepper into her nose and eyes. Two of the assailants are now in jail awaiting trial for the assault.

RECENTLY a Staten Island man was rowing across the Sound from Elizabeth, when he was met by his former sweetheart, who was also in a row-boat. The young lady was armed with a pistol and began firing at him, but fortunately she was a bad shot, and did not succeed in hitting him until the sixth barrel had been discharged, the bullet from which struck him in the leg. The outraged feelings of his fair assailant were then avenged, and she quietly rowed ashore.

A FEMALE in Detroit, enraged with liquor, recently started to run a-muck in a family for whom she had contracted to do some scrubbing. She picked up a hatchet, drove the women and children into the bedroom, and nearly cut down the door in trying to reach them. Then she rushed into the street, hatchet in hand, assaulting every one she met, until a man knocked her into a ditch by a blow from his fist. Her husband was then sent for, and he gave her a sound thrashing and took her home on a wheelbarrow.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 25, 1872.

CAN HORACE secure the two-thirds of the Baltimore Convention, if not, will he retire?

THE Hon. ALLEN G. THURMAN of Ohio, would make a first class candidate for the Democracy for President and would, with JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts for Vice President, make a strong team.

BUTLER'S resolution for a recess until after the Presidential election was voted down by the House, and it is believed that Congress will finally adjourn on the 3d of June. The longer it remains in session, however, the more it will injure GRANT s prospects.

A VERY decided pressure was brought to bear upon the New York Democratic Convention to secure the indorsement of the Cincinnati nominees, but it did not win. That body referred the whole matter to the Baltimore Convention, which is finally to decide for the Democracy of the whole country.

THE only papers of prominence that are in anywise violent against the Baltimore Convention indorsing the Cincinnati nominees, GREELEY and BROWN, are the New York *World*, Detroit *Free Press*, and Pittsburgh POST.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

Are we to suppose, then, that the *Enquirer*, which supports the Cincinnati ticket, is not a paper of "prominence?"

WE are in receipt of letters from all quarters, endorsing the course of THE POST with regard to the political situation. These letters are uniform in sentiment favoring a strait Democratic nomination by the Baltimore Convention. We have published some of them, and as we can make room for them we will publish more. Our friends in favoring us with their views will please condense their ideas into as small a compass as possible.

A VERY fair pretence has been gotten up for postponing the publication of the testimony in the New Orleans investigation. It is now pretended that it is necessary to take more testimony before the report can be made. This is simply a subterfuge to delay the publica tion of the report until after the Presidential election. The revelations are such that if made before that time, GRANT'S prospects for a re-election would be wholly destroyed. Hence, the report is withheld upon the flimsiest sort of a pretext.

THE Pittsbu ba tling against GREELEY leaves no door through which to retreat. In case the Democratic National Convention presents him to the party as its candidate. The editor evidently does not contemplate the contingency of retreat, let the convention do what it will. In other words, if we read him rightly, he does not intend to support GREELEY under any circumstances, Are we right, neighbor.—*Commercial.*

We would respectfully request our cotemporary to read THE POST again, and perhaps he will be able to "read it rightly," and understand what we do mean. We have neither the time nor the space to answer questions, that it would not be necessary for a school boy to ask. We used tolerably plain Anglo-Saxon and if the editor of the *Commercial* cannot understand it, he must hire a private interpreter.

"THE wise diplomat has a multitude of demands, fifty alternatives and twenty *ultimatums*," says some comic old time writer. GRANT and FISH, and SCHENCK have apparently been trying to carry out this rule. Fifty dreary columns of correspondence—with more in reserve—between GRANVILLE and SCHENCK, and FISH and SCHENCK, &c., have been published for the purpose of saying this to the American people: "The Government of the United States presented a claim against England for an immense sum for consequentia damages; the Government of the United States has abandoned that claim." We put it in this concise shape, so that our readers may not have the trouble of wading through the endless documents. There is still another question: "Has not the Administration of GRANT wholly abandoned the Washington Treaty, which promised a speedy, peaceful and satisfactory settlement of the vexed Alabama Claims?" The impression is fast gaining ground that it has.

THE SOMERSET "DEMOCRAT."

Among the many disasters attendant upon the great Somerset fire, none were more complete and sweeping than the destruction of the Somerset *Democrat* office, the property of our old and respected friend, J. J. HOFFMAN, Esq. His loss is nearly total, and the honest and hard-earned accumulations of years was swept away in a moment. Yet with an enterprise worthy the man, Mr. HOFFMAN this week brings out the *Democrat*, containing a full account of the conflagration that swept away his property along with his neighbors.

The *Democrat* is somewhat reduced in size, but it is still lively, and gives promise to grow in size and usefulness, with proper encouragement. But Mr. HOFFMAN cannot carry on his paper without means, and we take this method of making an appeal to the Democratic press of the State, and all others who feel disposed to extend aid to him in this his hour of need. We trust that this appeal will meet with a liberal response. Money can be forwarded to Mr. HOFFMAN, at Somerset, direct, or through the office of THE POST.

HOW VERY LOYAL.

Read not my blemishes in the world's report;
I have not kept my uniform; (if indeed,
I ever had one,) but that to come
Shall be done by the sword.

Anger, we are led to believe, is the first passion to kindle and the last to burn out. The venerable *Gazette* flames over with wrath because we said that—

The *Gazette* itself is opposed to amnesty, and it has so repeatedly declared itself.

Knowing, as it does, that its files show this to be true, the *Gazette* works itself into a fine frenzy, and demands that every man in the North who "did not don the military uniform" and march down South to fight the Confederacy should be "disfranchised." This is no doubt a patriotic sentiment, but if practically applied, we fear that it would have a bad effect upon the *Gazette* proprietors, all of whom would be deprived of voting for GRANT or any other man at the coming Presidential election, as not one of them could show a brass button or a rusty canteen in confirmation of his right to vote.

We know that they lay a great deal of stress upon their military record, and of rainy evenings relate to their wondering children, their strange adventures at Squirrel Hill, where armed with the sanguinary pick-axe and the death-dealing (to angle worms) shovel, they constructed rifle pits, demi-lunes, *points d'appui*, and *points d'reconnoisance*, and developed wonderful *ruses de guerre*, to repel the invasion of JUBAL EARLY, who at the very moment was retreating leisurely up the Valley of Virginia. These are strange scenes they speak of to their wondering little ones, of that two fierce days' campaign on Squirrel Hill, in the midst of exploding pop bottles, hissing beer casks and roaring donkeys, doing fatigue duty, while troops of deadly custards and ham sandwiches stole insidously into camp, and boned turkeys, like villainous spies, seduced the watchful warrior upon the bristling ramparts, and lured him into the shade of umbrageous black oaks, where iced champagne and amber sherry slaked the fury of grim Mars, and, with the spirit of DELILAH, lulled the panting warrior into a false security.

Among such scenes of danger for two long days, strode the HECTORS, the AGAMEMNONS, the HANNIBALS and the CÆSARS of the *Gazette*, but even this will not save them from that disfranchisement upon which they insist. Store clothes and shovels will not serve for the national blue and the well-hacked broadsword. They must fall beneath the ban of their own curse. Let the *Gazette* recall its words, ere it is too late. They have not a single blouse in the whole proprietary department to show why they should not be ruthlessly disfranchised. They may cry "Squirrel Hill! Squirrel Hill," but the disfranchiser will know them not.

THE "GAZETTE" AND GEN. CASS.

Not long since the *Gazette* charged that Gen. CASS was the author of the railroad bill offered by Gen. NEGLEY. We have waited for the purpose of seeing whether it would reiterate or retract this charge, which is false in each and every particular. Gen. CASS never saw the bill, never authorized its preparation, never wished it to be passed, and knew nothing about it until after its publication.

Having waited sufficiently long for Mr. NEGLEY and his organs here to attempt to make good their charges or take them back, and they having failed to do so, we deemed it but right and proper to make this statement notwithstanding the fact that the charge against Gen. CASS was so clumsily constructed that it refuted itself.

On the 27th of June 1869, the *Gazette* made certain editorial remarks concerning Gen. CASS which we give below. They are a straight-forward and deserved tribute to the gentleman. We ask the *Gazette* whether a man who has done so much for the interest of this region, as it truthfully portrayed a few years since, will not do equally well for the whole State as its Governor? Has time modified its opinions, and will it have the grace to retract its gratituous charge against him? We shall see. The following is the *Gazette's* editorial:

It is a debt of lasting gratitude which Pittsburgh owes to the skill, patience and the courage displayed in the management of the Fort Wayne road in the past fourteen years. Such qualities, which have won so complete a triumph in this perfected connection with the vigorous heart of the West—for that part of our inhabited civilization was as far removed from us fourteen years since in the valley of the Upper Mississippi, as it is to-day on the other slope of the Rocky Mountains—merit a distinct and grateful recognition from our people. To George W. Cass, and to the gentlemen who have been associated with him in the fourteen years of struggle which was ere this time a victory, and which closes now with an assured position as permanent as it is honorable in the material history of the Republic, no small share of the public acknowledgements is due, for the sagacious counsel and faithful administration, through many a serious trial, which have at last made the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway a magnificent success. Mr. Cass now retires from the place which he has filled for nearly all these years, but not without leaving behind an official record of which any American citizen might be proud. In the great work which owes so much of its accomplishment to his own individual qualifications for the trust, he may justly claim the great meed of a public benefactor. He has done more for his city, his county, his State, and for the other communities which look daily upon the fruits of his persevering fidelity as the President of this railroad, than any future civic or political triumphs in his experience can possibly match.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A SHYSTER.

Different localities have different definitions of this interesting class of individuals. As, for instance, in San Francisco, a witness in the case of NEWBY vs. *Alta Californian*, in an action for calling the plaintiff a shyster, a witness defined shysters to be a class of men who get to the police court a little earlier than other attorneys, and when they find a man with a bloody nose or a bunged eye, or in any other way seeming to have business with the court, they go after him and take whatever he has, from $15 to $20 down to street-car tickets. He had known them to take as small a fee as four coupons—on the South park line; they go after drunks and get what they can out of them; they ask them if they have a case and if they have employed a respectable attorney, the shysters say they will take the case for less. They do their business on the priniciple of never expecting to see their client again.

In certain localities in Pennsylvania the shysters, are known as lawyers who watch the public prints for police items and then induce the parties named therein to prosecute the publisher for libel. The shysters then visit the newspaper offices to effect a compromise, and if a compromise is effected pocket the money squeezed from the publisher and send their clients about their business. This is the difference between California and Pennsylvania.

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

A great many Democrats seem to be needlessly troubled about the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. We think it is perfectly safe to say that whoever is nominated in accordance with the rules of that Convention, will be acceptable to the Democracy of the whole country. We do not think it either politic or probable that a bolt would be made from the choice of two-thirds of the Convention, and the man of its choice will necessarily have to receive two-thirds of the vote cast.

THE records will show that his collections from corporations are the closest and most impartial ever made. Facts like these are never quoted by HARTRANFT'S opponents, but the people understand them.

Of course they do. It is not of the "collection" that the people have been expecting an explanation from the *Gazette*. But they are anxious for that venerable clam-shell to open its mouth and explain as to the "distribution." To it, once more, venerable friend.

THE Chicago *Times* says that the sober second thought is now making itself felt and that Democratic sentiment with respect to the political situation seems to be assuming a more definite and coherent form than it exhibited a week ago. Many Democrats who precipitately threw up their hats for the philosopher have replaced their hats on their heads, and bethought them that the course of wisdom for all who desire to achieve the success of liberal principles in the approaching Presidential campaign is to preserve the integrity of the Democratic party and await the action of the Baltimore Convention. The number of representative Democratic journals that declare unconditionally for GREELEY is comparatively few. The number is somewhat greater of those that advocate the nomination of a Democratic ticket at Baltimore. But by far the greater and more influential number counsel, Democrats not to commit themselves either way, but to stand by their principles, maintain the integrity of the party, and thus enable the Democratic party as one united whole to throw its mighty power into the Presidential campaign as shall be determined in its national convention at Baltimore."

LAST Sabbath was the test in New York for the innovation of opening the Mercantile Library on Sunday, and it was admirably met. Before the reading-room closed for the night a hundred persons had patronized it, many of them church-members, who seemed, instead of being ashamed of their whereabouts, highly pleased that in the advent of more liberal ideas their growth in all proper directions might be no more cramped on Sunday than any other days. Only one lady visitor was there; but the barriers have been removed, success is assured, and by the end of the year the same class of people that throng the churches will be found upon the same day supplementing their theological, as well as political and social ideas at this new perennial spring of information.

AN exchange truthfully remarks:

The lists of "Democratic papers supporting Mr. Greeley," made up by some of our Western contemporaries and copied into the *Tribune* and other Greeley organs in the East, are grossly incorrect and are swollen in size with the names of papers like the New Orleans *Times* and *Picayune*, which do not profess to be Democratic. We have examined the lists critically, and find the names of numerous Democratic journals which have really pronounced against the indorsement of the Cincinnati ticket at Baltimore, and of many others which express the hope that it will not be done, though at the same time they are ready to submit to the will of the convenvention. This method of manufacturing Democratic opinion for Greeley and Brown is unfair.

Col. Scott's Triumph.

A Washington special says:

The most fitting commentary on the Senate was passed by one of its own members to-day, after a fifteen hours' struggle to pass the House bill giving Tom Scott the privilege to bring his new railroad into the heart of the city across a public reservation. After all attempts to amend it had been voted down, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, proposed an order that the chair appoint a committee of two to wait on the vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Colonel Thomas Scott, and ask him if he has any further communication to make to the Senate. This was received with roars of laughter.

SOME newspapers in this country may be in an embarrassing position in a certain contingency. They have declared the Democratic party to be dead, and that they cannot support GRANT because of his unconstitutional usurpations. They are warm on Mr. GREELEY. But suppose Mr. GREELEY should withdraw from the canvass, as he has threatened to do if the Democrats refuse to adopt him, what would these newspapers do? Their candidate has been known to leave his friends n about as awkward a situation before.—*N. Y. Post.*

WE notice that the name of MILES ZENTMYER, of Huntingdon, is mentioned in connection with the nomination for Congressman at Large, by the Reading Convention. Mr. ZENTMYER is a young man of marked ability and unquestionable Democracy.

A LEADER in Friday's *World* thus concludes:

The nomination of Mr. Greeley by the Democratic party is the moral, political, social, and economical *impossibility*, which every self-respecting Democrat would have instinctively declared it to be at any time previous to the Cincinnati Convention.

LABOR REFORM.

Letter from James H. Hopkins, Esq.

PITTSBURGH, May 13, 1872.

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of the 10th inst., giving me official notice of my nomination by the Labor Reform party for the position of Congressman at large, I beg to assure you and those you represent, of my appreciation of the honor and confidence thus manifested.

Understanding the objects of your organization to be, to lighten the burdens under which the people groan; to promote the interests of the laboring classes; to redeem the land from the curse of official corruption; to subordinate military power to civil law; to insure domestic tranquility, private and public virtue, national honor, prosperity and peace; I cordially approve of and will earnestly labor with you for their accomplishment.

While thus expressing my sympathy with the purposes of your organization, I must in candor add, that I always have been and still am a member of the Democratic party, and could not consistently be arrayed against it. This, I presume, was known to your convention, and its action in view thereof, was the more complimentary.

It is not impossible that the Reading Convention may proclaim such principles and nominate such a ticket as may unite your party and ours in one solid phalanx. However, this may be, and whoever may be chosen, you may be assured that whether in Congress or elsewhere, my best efforts will be directed to the attainment of the objects above set forth, and for which your organization labors. Respectfully yours,

JAMES H. HOPKINS.

C. BEN JOHNSON, ESQ.,
Chairman Committee on Correspondence.

No Bargain and Sale.

FREEPORT, ARMSTRONG Co. Pa.

Editors of The Post.

We, in the country, who belong to a party only because of our belief in the truth of its principles, who follow no *man* without faith in his honesty and integrity, who are not politicians, merely in the expectation of the reward of office, but as patriots, zealous for the freedom and happiness of our country, hear with incredulous amazement the proposition that the Democracy should acquiesce in the Cincinnati move ment, and support its nominees! Preposterous as the proposition seems to us, and unlikely to be seriously entertained, the Democracy generally wisely referring it to the National Convention, yet since it has some supporters, and may be pressed at Baltimore it may be well to examine the result likely to follow such a course, so that it may not be done blindly, but in full view of all the consequences.

That it involves the disintegration of the party we think cannot be doubted. Without a ticket of our own, without a flag, without a leader, without a principle to battle for, what would become of our organization! Let us not deceive ourselves; irretrievable demoralization and collapse would be inevitable.

Would the success of Greeley, even if assured, compensate for such a sacrifice? What could be hoped for from the success of the life long bitter relentless enemy of the Democracy? He who has been the bitter foe of every Democratic principle, whose whole life has been a warfare against the Democracy, who contributed more perhaps than any one man to its overthrow, what has he done that we should fall in now and support him for the highest office in the gift of the people? Has he recanted his errors, and confessed himself one of us? Has he done more than told us about Grant's thieveries, which was patent to every honest man before? Mr. Greeley can tell what he knows about the corruption of the present administration, or about free-loveism or the various other vagaries that has lured this rustic philosopher, but until his friends can show better claims than these for their support, the Democracy want none of him.

The ratification of Greeley by the Baltimore Convention would be a fatal error, even if followed by the success of the ticket—fatal to every sound true Democratic principle. Defeated under our own leaders, battling for our principles, our organization would still remain intack, and we would still retain the power of a compact and threatening minority, "for he also serves who stands and waits," and sure finally to triumph. Success under Greeley would be disorganization, demoralization and defeat.

But the combination would not succeed. They who propose this thing have a false and low estimate of the rank and file, if they think they can be transfered body and breeches to the support of any man or party by a bargain and sale between a few leaders. They are no Hessian hirelings ready to fight under any flag for mere pay. No, believing in the old time honored principles,—the constitutional limitation of the Federal Government, the independence of its three co-ordinate branches, the upholding the State Governments in their just and rightful power, and that these principles are essential to the Union of the States, and the liberties of the people they are unwilling to be sct over to the support of any false prophets however sugar coated, for the mere defeat of any man however hateful, vulgar and corrupt. Such a course would only end in disgust apathy, and defeat.

They have battled too long for their principles through good and evil report, through persecution and contumely, in victory and defeat, to abandon them now. And they who would deprive them of an opportunity to battle under the old flag when the skies are bright and the pertents favorable, would incur a fearful responsibility.

M.

POLITICAL.

The Senatorial and Representative Delegates to the Democratic Convention at Reading, May 30th, 1872.

Senatorial.

PHILADELPHIA.

1. Wm. M'Mullen, 3. Tim'y A. Sloan,
2. F. L. Moore, 4. J. R. Chadwick.
5. Chester and Delaware—Jno. Miller.
6. Montgomery—John C. Smith.
7. Bucks and Northampton—Wm. H. Hutter.
8. Berks—Daniel K. Ermentrout.
9. Lancaster— —— ——
10. Schuylkill—Wm. M. Randall.
11. Lehigh and Carbon—Robert A. Packer.
12. Dauphin and Lebanon—Wm. B. Kruder.
13. Luzerne, Monroe and Pike— —— ——.
14. Bradford, Susquehana, Wayne and Wyoming— —— ——.
15. Columbia, Montour, Lycoming and Sullivan— —— ——.
16. Cameron, McKean, Potter and Tioga— —— ——.
17. Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union—J. R. Dunbar.
18. Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk. ——, ——.
19. Cumberland and Franklin,—George W. Skinner.
20. Adams and York.—A. Hiestand Glatz.
21. Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset. ——, ——.
22. Centre, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon—John B. Selheimer.
23. Allegheny—John H. Bailey, Joseph S. Lare, Philip H. Stephenson.
24. Indiana and Westmoreland—William Maher.
25. Fayette and Greene—W. T. H. Pauley.
26. Beaver, Butler and Washington—Willian B. Dunlap.
27. Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson and Forest—R. B. Brown.
28. Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—B. Magoffin.
29. Crawford—J. B. Brawley.
30. Erie and Warren—Selden Marvin.

Representative Delegates.

PHILADELPHIA.

1. Edward Carey.	10. A. H. Ladner.
2. Anthony A. Laws.	11. John Ferguson.
3. Ald. F. A. Devitt.	12. General G. M. Zulich.
4. Ed Dougherty.	13. Wm. F. Scheible.
5. Dr. Geo. W. Young.	14. John Fullerton.
6. Austin C. Maury.	15. John McCloskey.
7. John Hamilton, Jr.	16. C. W. Carrigal.
8. James O'Hara.	17. Thomas R. Worrell.
9. Charles Thomas.	18. Henry Donohue.

Adams—Wm. A. Duncan.

Allegheny—P. H. Winston, Edward J. Roberts, William D. Moore, Jesse Sill, Christian Feld.

1st Dist. Pittsburgh—Daniel O. Barr.

2nd Dist. Pittsburgh—Robert Liddell.

Armstrong—Edward S. Golden.

Beaver, Butler and Washington—Jno. Graebing, Samuel Marshall, Geo. W. Miller, Wm. Swann.

Bedford and Fulton—William E. Hartley.

Berks—Chas. A. Kline, Wm. B. Greisenmeir, E. Penn Smith.

Blair—Wm. A. McGonigle.

Bradford, ——, ——.

Bucks—George Ross, Chas. Willetts.

Cambria—William Linton.

Cameron, Elk and Jefferson—C. V. Gillis.

Carbon and Monroe, ——, ——.

Centre—C. D. Kellar.

Chester—Robt. E. Monaghan, Dr. Leech.

Clarion and Forest—W. M. Mason.

Clearfield—Hon. Wm. Bigler.

Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan—Geo. O. Deise; H. H. Cummin.

Columbia. ——, ——.

Crawford—L. F. M'Laughlin, F. B. Guthrie.

Cumberland—Chas. E. M'Laughlin.

Dauphin and Perry—H. C. Raymond, J. K. Bowman, J. A. Jinneweaver.

Delaware. ——, ——.

Erie—Wm. A. Galbraith, David Olin.

Fayette—Wm. H. Playford.

Franklin—Aug. Duncan.

Green—R. A. M'Connell.

Huntingdon—Jno. S. Miller.

Indiana—R. H. McCormick.

Juniata and Mifflin—John B. Fisher.

Lancaster— ——, ——, ——.

Lawrence—D. S. Morris.

Lebanon—Jno. W. Harbeson.

Lehigh—H. K. Hantzell, J. F. Reichart.

Luzerne—Chas. L. Lamberton, E. P. Kissner, Jno. Nealon, Dr. Kressler.

Mercer—Hon. Samuel Griffith.

Montgomery—Chas. J. Earnest, H. M. Stewart.

Northampton—Jeremiah S. Hess, Col. Glatz.

Northumberland and Montour—Robert Montgomery, —— ——.

Pike and Wayne—Henry S. Mott.

Potter and McKean—F. W. Knox.

Schuylkill—Edward S. Marr, Wm. Mohen, Chas. H. Rahn.

Snyder and Union—J. W. Knight,

Somerset— —— ——.

Susquehana and Wyoming—— —— —— J. Harvey Sickler.

Tioga—Walter Sherwood.

Venango—Geo. R. Snowden.

Warren— —— ——.

Westmoreland—C. F. Warden, Bales McCauley.

York—P. L. Wicks, Dr. Bailey.

"FIRE AND WATER CANNOT MINGLE."

Letter from Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Your favor is at hand. The idea that I would under any circumstances support Grant, seems too ridiculous for serious consideration. The statements to that effect are maliciously and absurdly false. The reason why I will not support Greeley is that he is no better man than Grant in any respect, and on some points he is worse. This was my meaning when speaking in the House. No honest and intelligent Democrat can support either Grant or Greeley without first abandoning his principles. Fire and water can mingle more easily and more consistently than I could become an adherent of either of them. I shall stand by my sincere and life-long principles. If I did otherwise I would be a dishonest man, unworthy of my own respect or the respect of anybody else. If for this course I am to be condemned I am entirely content. I would not take any other for all the honors the world has to give. I confidentially believe, however, that the great national Democratic party will not commit a disgraceful suicide at Baltimore on the 9th day of July. I believe it will be guided by principle and honor, and present candidates for whom the true and honest masses of the Democracy can vote with self-respect. I shall labor to bring about such a result; others are laboring to nominate Greeley, the most odious man to the Democratic party in the United States. I am willing that the public may judge between them and me and determine who has been true to himself, to his party, and to his convictions.

Yours truly,

(Signed) D. W. VOORHEES.

A. M. Holbrook, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, was married on Saturday morning to Miss Eliza Porterent Potts, well known by the *nom de plume* of Pearl Rivers.

MR. GREELEY'S NOMINATION.

What a Rural Democrat Thinks—He Cannot Support Greeley—He Gives His Reasons Why He Cannot—A Straight Ticket Demanded.

SALEM, O., May 18th, 1872.

To the Editor of The Post:—

While the more prominent and windy politicians (or old hacks) of the country are presenting their views of the political aspect of affairs, permit a rural observer, through the columns of THE POST, to ask the Democracy a question or two. The cry has been sounded from Maine to the Rio Grande "Greeley or Grant"—one old political hack *assumes* to answer for the Democracy, by saying "we" will "take Greeley to arrest the further progress of Radicalism." Is there a Democrat in the land who knows anything about Mr. Greeley's conservatism? Has he not been one of the most impracticable sectional fanatics ever since politics first assumed its sectional tendency? Was he not one of the first to sound the trumpet of discord and build up a *hate* of *section*? Has he not blown the *horn* of *disunion*, and advocated a peaceful recognition of secession? And, among Radicals, who has been more radical than Mr. Greeley? Shall we, as Democrats, look to such a man for *guidance*? To *one* who has always been an agitator and a disturber of those principles upon which the Government was founded? Is *he* the great statesman to whom we can now look in this time of our country's need? From Mr. Greeley's past history, where, oh! where is the redeeming trait in his character that appeals to the confidence of the Democratic party?

Can Greeley Split the Democratic Party?

A Washington special of the 14th says: The speech of Mr. Voorhees in the House, yesterday continues to be the subject of much comment in political circles, especially among the Democrats, who seem to regard it as foreshadowing trouble in the National Democratic Convention. Those Democrats who favor the acceptance of the Cincinnati nominees by the Baltimore Convention denounce Mr. Voorhees in unmeasured terms. Representative James Brooks said this morning to your correspondent that the question of accepting Mr. Greeley had got beyond the control of Voorhees and his friends; that the Baltimore Convention would endorse him by a three-fourths vote; and that, in fact, the only opposition which would be made would come from Ohio, Indiana and part of Pennsylvania. Mr. Brooks said that he expected the Baltimore Convention would result in a split; that Voorhees, and perhaps thirty or forty others opposed to Greeley, would withdraw if Greeley should be endorsed, which will be the case by an overwhelming vote. On the other hand, Democrats who do not agree with Brooks, and who are shrewd observers of the political horizon, assert positively to-day that Greeley is not as popular with the Democratic masses as he was ten days ago, and that by the time the Democratic Convention meets he will be so unpopular with the party that any attempt to bring his name before the Convention will be greeted with derision.

Grant Certain.

The Philadelphia *Press* contains the following, which makes Grant certain, and Senator Wilson for Vice President as probable:

Up to this date twenty-six States in all have chosen delegates to the Convention, and the balance will do so within the next ten days, the 22d instant being the date of the latest call. The delegations already designated number 268 electoral votes out of the total of 357. These represent 536 delegates. Of these delegations twenty-three have been instructed to vote for General Grant's renomination. They represent the States of California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin.

In regard to the Vice Presidency many conflicting rumors are afloat. Only thirteen delegations have been instructed for whom to vote for the Vice Presidency, and Mr. Colfax has the greater number of them. Senator Wilson's friends claim that delegations to the Convention will vote to nominate him from the following States: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Missouri, Georgia, California, Arkansas, Kansas, Mississippi, and West Virginia—sixteen States in all. They also claim Maine on the second ballot, Kentucky and North Carolina, with a fair prospect of Pennsylvania and New York. The Senator's prospects of support from New York are improving. The Ohio delegation will vote for Governor Dennison on the first ballot; that of Iowa for Hon. J. M. Wilson, Kentucky for Gen. Harlan, Tennessee for Horace Maynard, and so on. It will not be until the second ballot probably that the real strength of any of the candidates will be developed.

Be Careful.

[Chicago Times.]

Some mischief-loving persons at Springfield propose to call a mass meeting of Greeley Republicans to meet in that place on the same day with the meeting of the Democratic State Convention. If the object of this project is to overbear the freedom of Democratic deliberations by outside Republican "pressure," nothing in the world could be more unwise and foolish. Do the persons who suppose themselves to be acting in the interest of the Cincinnati ticket imagine that the prospect of giving Horace Greeley the electoral vote of Illinois will be enhanced by inciting a row and a division in the Democratic party? If they do, their imagination is certainly greater than their judgment. Do they think that differences of opinion among Democrats are most likely to be harmonized by the force of pressure from a gathering of Greeley Republicans, rendering freedom of deliberation among Democrats impossibe? If they do, they know very little of the temper of men, who for twelve years have clung to their sincere convictions through ever-recurring defeat. Do they suppose Democrats whose judgment as to the course of wisdom should be overridden in such way by men who have hardly yet removed the taint of Grant corruption from their garments, would be most apt to humbly acquiesce? If they do, they know singularly little of human nature.

It would seem as if some indiscreet and over-zealous blowers and strikers for the philosopher had determined to destroy every possible chance he may have to carry Illinois by fomenting strife, division and an irreconcilable rumpus in the Democratic party, without the whole undivided strength of which the philosopher, even with the Baltimore nomination, will stand no more chance of receiving the electoral vote of Illinois than he will of receiving a certificate of election from the inhabitants of some other planet. The *Times* would respectfully suggest to all such over-zealous friends of the philosopher that they would do well to consider what they are about.

MUSIC.

The stormy music of the drum.—[Campbell.

Music, where soft voices die,
Vibrate in the memory.—Shelley.

It is in learning music that many youthful hearts learn love.—[Ricard.

"Tis only music's strain
Can sweetly soothe, and not betray!—Moore.

Give me some music; music moody food
For us that trade in love.—[Shakespeare.

Untwisting all the chains that tie
The hidden soul of harmony.—[Milton.

By what strange spell
Is it, that ever, when I gaze on flowers,
I dream of music.—[Mrs. Hemans.

Music resembles poetry; in each
Are nameless graces, which no method teach,
And which a master's hand alone can reach!
[Pope.

Ask me no more, whither does haste
The nightingale, when May is past,
For in your sweet dividing throat
She winters and keeps warm her note.—[Carew.

Blest be the song that brightens
The blind man's gloom,
Song lifts the languid oar
And bids it aptly fall, with chime
That beautifies the fairest shore.—[Wordsworth.

VESUVIUS IN ACTION.

A Vivid Account of the Volcano.

A correspondent of the London Telegraph, dating Naples, April 27, writes:

"For several nights before the new craters burst the mountain was so enchanting in its robe of flame that Naples could not think of going to bed. Hour after hour until the return of daylight one and all of us lingered in the streets, or by the shore of the bay, drinking in the glory of a Vesuvian transfiguration. Few who witnessed it will ever forget the first of these nocturnal displays. When darkness fell on the night of the 23d the great cone seemed suddenly to festoon itself with wreaths of fire. From its summit three craters were playing simultaneously. Continue clouds of luminous smoke ascended in the star-lit sky. On their wings they bore solid masses of scoriæ, which, after rising to a considerable distance, either fell back into the crater or were thrown over the side of the cone into the streams of lava which were flowing down the mountain. The moon, as if jealous of a terrestrial rival, shone with such brilliancy as only southern heavens are flavored with. The three craters emulated it in the steadiness of their illumination. From hour to hour the scene maintained an unchanging grandeur until toward sunrise, when it effaced itself almost as abruptly as it had appeared.

"It was past 3 o'clock before I could turn my back on Vesuvius and went my way homeward, thinking distrustfully of the probable sequel. Next nigh the cone did not fulfil our eager anticipations. Two of the three craters failed to take part in the salamanderine spectacle, but the third belched and flashed and smoked with a triple energy.

"On the third night the spectacle had further diminished in brilliance, but those who were not absorbed in spectacular enjoyment could discern indications of increased volcanic energy. All through this ill-fated night the premonitions of a catastrophe followed hard upon each other. Yet of what did happen no one could have had the slightest warning. It was an incident unprecedented in the treacherous, capricious history of Vesuvius.

"As the day was dawning, a fearful horror occurred on the side of the mountain next the city. Of late years access to Vesuvius has been greatly facilitated by the short railway which strikes the bay and connects Naples with Castelamare, a town at the opposite corner. Resina, a favorite point for making the ascent from, enjoys the most exciting distinction of lying in the line of a great current of lava. Thousands of visitors have ascended the hill nightly from Resina, driving up as far as to the Observatory, and then walking to the bed of last year's lava. On Friday morning many such excursion parties were assembled directly under the cone. They had begun to disperse with the first indications of sunrise, but hundreds still lingered on the spot. Without a single movement to warn them, the earth opened under foot, and the dead lava which they had been treading upon as a curiosity turned again to molten fire. Those who were not engulfed in the chasm as it burst forth attempted to flee for their lives. Happily the fleet and sure of foot were many. They reached safety; but woe to whoever fell by the way! The earth they fell on was already at furnace-heat, and fresh waves of lava overtook them ere they could rise again. A few were miraculously delivered by noble efforts on the part of the strong-nerved men in the company. I have been told by a friend who was at the very edge of the chasm when it burst open, that the effect on the imagination was as though the whole mountain had begun to move from its basis. A carriage which happened to be inside this circle was burnt up in an instant, as if it had been spirited away. Shortly before the eruption a lady was seen in it, but of her nothing whatever had been heard since.

"Throughout Friday consternation reigned in Naples. The first touch of peril had prepared all minds to expect the worst. Vesuvius gave in various ways sufficient occasion for increased alarm. The booming and the rumbling of the rumbling artillery sounded as close as if it were beneath our feet. The flow of lava had increased, and two enormous streams were rolling toward the sea as if they would sweep away half a dozen villages in their course. Windows rattled, and the strongest houses trembled to their foundations. The smoke rising from the crater was now mingled with volumes of sulphurous vapor, and blackened by the ashes it carried in its furious ascent. There was far more danger in the scoriæ than in the lava; for they were confined to no channel. Scattering themselves wherever the prevailing winds carried them—which was, happily, not in the direction of Naples—they became firebrands for the destruction of houses, vineyards, forests and every form of combustible property.

"On Friday night Naples was a degree lower in its descent toward abject terror. The House had been closed all day. No one attempted to think of anything but the awful noises under foot and the conflagration which was spreading among the villages lying at the mercy of the volcano. Poor San Sebastiano was nearly reduced to ashes, and its twelve hundred inhabitants had to seek refuge nearer the coast, whither the lava and the ashes were fast following them."

AN Ohio woman petitioning at a prayer-meeting for a reprobate nephew, among whose sins she enumerated that of coming home drunk and whistling "Shoo Fly," to illustrate her meaning went through the trills of that popular melody herself, in the midst of her invocation. There has been nothing like it since Miriam's time.

IT has been suggested that those ladies who wish to wear a real hair mattrass on their heads surmounted by several stories of hat, with a parterre of flowers to crown the whole, shall insert in their head-dress for the theatre an opera glass to rest on the top of the head, ranging fore and aft, so that gentlemen sitting behind can see through it to the stage.

THE FLOWER MISSION.

A Girl's Thought—Its Growth and Result—The Sweetest Charity in the World—The Increase of the Missions.

[Boston Post.]

A girl's quiet thought has grown into one of the sweetest charities the city has ever known, and this is the way in which it happened. Two or three summers ago she was carrying some flowers to a sick friend, and she noticed as she passed through the city streets, where the sun beat down hot and mercilessly on the brick walks, how every one whom she passed turned around to look after her, and she saw dull eyes brighten, and the shadow of a smile creep up to sad lips long since unused to smiling. She saw baby hands stretched out eagerly toward her perfumed burden, and heard baby voices begging "just for one flower, please." And the thought came to her how easy it would be to give a little pleasure to those to whom it was so persistently denied; to put a little joy and brightness into lives that were only made for sorrow and care; it was only a little thing to do, a bunch of wood violets set by some sick person's bed, a rosebud with its little background of sweet-scented geranium leaves put into a child's hand, a handful of field flowers inside the prisoner's cell; daiuty, perfumed lilies of the valley in some sewing-room; but it would mean so much to the persons whom it was done for. It would show them that somebody in the world really cared for them; that all the sweet things were not to be kept from them, but were theirs in part; and because they were kept away from them by circumstances, because they had no gardens for the growing, and no hours for the gathering, some of their more fortunate sisters would bring them their portion, which was after all rightfully theirs. So the thought grew, and others were allowed to share it, and by and by it took a tangible form, and one day the Flower Mission was established. For three summers it has been in successful operation, every year growing larger and taking in new classes; the number of workers has increased, and it has greatly outgrown its original design. Yesterday was the first day the flowers were carried, and from now until the autumn the workers will find themselves busy every Monday and Thursday, and Hollis Street Chapel, for those two days, will be turned into a gigantic floral bazar. The work is admirably systematized; as early as 8 o'clock the flowers begin to arrive, and are received by the committee, and the work of making the bouquets commences. All the forenoon the donations arrive. Ladies search their conservatories and bring the rarest plants; the florists, ready and eager to help, send basketful as their share; suburban gardens are rifled, and school children pushed into the service, and scamper over the hills and fields on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, and they bring quantities of wild and field flowers as their part of the contribution, and everybody is as earnest and enthusiastic and anxious, and so eager to do everything in the world to help the work along. And in the chapel there is such a clatter of tongues, and such musical ripples of laughter, and white fingers dripping with the dew hold up dainty perfumed bunches to be admired, and then put them with their stems embedded in cool, green moss, to help to keep them fresh for the distribution. There is a frantic appeal for scissors from one side of the room, and an urgent entreaty for twine at the other, and in one corner two pretty girls grow confidential over their basket of flowers, and are oblivious to everything except each other and their work. Baskets are piled high with the sweet messengers, and the work of distribution commences. One set takes the workrooms, another goes to the different hospitals, and the heavy barred doors of the jail open before the magic of the girl distributors and their precious burdens. Others go among the sick and the poor, and the remainder visit the station-houses. Their days are well known, and they are waited for and watched for with an anticipation and eagerness that they cannot realize themselves. Like a fresh breeze, or a bit of bright sunshine, they flit through the work rooms and hospital wards, leaving behind them the fragrant momento of their visit. In the work rooms the girls keep their improvised vases, bottles, or cups, or whatever they can find to hold their flowers, and they are always in readiness when the flowers come; and they say, those who know, that the days are brighter for their coming; there is a suggestion of the summer, and little trills of song break from the girls lips as they bend over their heavy work, and for a while they are happier and lighter-hearted because somebody in the world does care. A similar mission has been started at the South End, and another will soon be established at the North End—Mission Chapel—so that by and by everybody in the city will have flowers blooming in their houses at least one day in the week; and all this because one girl's hazel eyes showed what good she could do.

An Old Lady on Surprise Parties.

A lady correspondent who lives in a manufacturing town in Rhode Island was recently the victim of a surprise party, and relates her experience as follows: "I have never imposed upon any of my friends or neighbors by attending a surprise party, and as long as I remain sane I never will. But I have been the unwilling recipient of one of those social nuisances dubbed a silver wedding. Isaac and I knew as well as anybody that we had been married twenty-five years, but we didn't wish to celebrate the event for numerous reasons. We didn't wish to beg for presents. Our house is not large enough to accommodate all we would wish to invite on such an occasion, and we could not bring ourselves to slight any; and, not being partial to large parties, judge of our consternation when we were overwhelmed by a mob consisting of some of our friends, and many who were not our friends or even acquaintances—Tom, Dick and the Dragon, any one who could be induced to sign their names to a paper and pay their money to help to buy a tea-set, under the promise of coming to our house and having a gay time, just as they would have paid for going to any place of public amusement. The presents were very nice indeed, but I shall never use them, and for them we are put under obligation to a class of people whose acquaintance we did not desire. They rummaged and ransacked the house from garret to cellar, looked into my closets and bureau drawers, and even counted the blankets on my own and my servants' beds, smashed my pet cast, wore holes in my sitting-room carpet by dancing on it, and have made capital for gossip out of my household arrangements generally. There were even people present to whom I was not introduced. We have always been independent; retained our old friends and made few new ones. Now I am expected to call on Mrs. this, that and the other, and to speak to their husbands and brothers when I meet them in the street, for their names are on that paper, which accompanied our silver, among the list of donors. I put down my veil, hoping one of these new friends, who is somewhat intoxicated, will not recognize me, and as I get past hear him say: "Proud old vixen—wish I had the dollar I *throwed* away on her silver tea-set!" I have lost my independence and self-respect, and am quite miserable under all this obligation, which I can never hope to repay. And I look upon the whole affair as an unwarrantable piece of interference, for which I shall never pardon the idle busybodies who, for want of something better for excitement set it on foot."

A Floral Show in England.

A London correspondent of the Boston Globe gives a sketch of a visit to a floral exhibition at the Crystal Palace on a recent guinea day, when the fashionables are out in all their glory. The writer describes how the English florists train their flowers:

Size seems to be the one thing aimed at. Here is a stand of geraniums and pelargoniums. Not a flower-pot is to be seen as the plants swell out in huge balls, three feet in diameter, hiding everything, and entirely covered with flowers. If they had been sheared into shape they could not be more stiff, regular and precise. A close examination shows every twig and flower-stem secured to a slender stick fastened in the pot. This regular shape was not nature's doings? Oh, no! She's not such a goose as to produce such hideous things.

Presently we come to a lot of fuchsias, trained in umbrella shape, six feet high, and in full flower. They are certainly wonderful. Think of the hours the gardener spent in coaxing the plants, against their wills, into these artificial shapes. Perhaps you don't think them very lovely? My dear, it is the fashion. There is as much fashion among plants as in dress goods. Fashion has not much in common with nature or beauty, but then, one might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion.

Next we come to a collection of heaths. In spite of the stiff forms they are wonderfully beautiful, and show great skill on the part of the growers. We cannot produce such plants at home, as our sun is too bright. Here is something interesting: a show of American plants;—rhododendrons, azaleas, kalmias, and the like. Strange that we should come to England to discover the glories of our native woods. The plants are trained in the usual stiff fashion, and if rather unnatural, still they show a profusion of bloom and wealth of color truly wonderful. There is something in the climate here that brings our native flowers into a perfection we never see at home.

We move on and come to a stand of orchids in full bloom. Words cannot describe the strange, fanciful shapes these flowers assume. Usually we are content with roses, heliotrope, carnations and the like in our bouquets. What a sensation a bunch of such flowers as these would make in a Boston drawing room. Till one has seen these orchids it does not seem possible that flowers can put on such forms. Not all of them are beautiful. Most of them are merely curious.

After passing a huge collection of zonale and variegated geraniums we come to the hardy roses. We can only pause here to remark that the brilliant colors and markings of these geraniums are in a measure disappointing. In the shady greenhouse, and under the half obscured sun of England, they may keep their colors. In our bright sunshine they soon fade, and until we can produce native seedlings they will not be of much value to us. The roses, being hardy, are more interesting. We picked the following out of the lot as best worthy of importation, and we hope we may yet see them in Boston gardens.

Miss Ingraham, white; Celine Forester, yellow; Madam Margottin, cream color; Juno, cream color; Lord Napier, red; Madam Clerr, pink; M'lle Maria Rady, deep red. From these we turn to the collections of foliage plants, crotons, dracens, etc., a maze of dazzling color and strange forms. In these we feel obliged to confess the English outstrip us. The patience and skill displayed in the culture of these plants are something marvellous. We do not, and cannot have such flower shows as this at home. In the first place, labor is too high, and secondly the culture of these rare and exotic plants does not pay. Until we are willing to pay the prices we must content ourselves with the roses, violets, pinks and other cheap flowers that we produce in such profusion.

Could we see the places where all these plants come from, our admiration might be lessened. The clumsy tools, ill-arranged buildings and ancient ways of these gardeners make us wonder that they produce the results we see before us. Let us be patient. Give us time, and if we do not beat these English gardeners I am mistaken. Moreover when we do try, we will not imitate the stiff and artificial ways they so much delight in.

The Forest Fires.

A correspondent of the Newburg Journal tells the following story of fighting fire at Pine Bush, Ulster county, N. Y.:

"On Tuesday, May 7, at about three o'clock in the afternoon, a small fire was discovered running back of the Pine Ridge, near the Crawford leather factory. Not much attention being paid to it then, it rapidly spread, until it soon covered the whole ridge. At night it presented one of the grandest scenes that has been seen here in years.

"About ten o'clock at night it formed a line of over two miles in length. Though it was a spectacle of rare beauty and grandeur, yet it was an alarming sight to the old residents below—those who understood fighting mountain fires. It continued to rage all night, lighting up the streets below as bright almost as day.

"In the morning doubts were entertained as to the safety of John R. Ransen's house and barns. The people were called out to 'back fire' and save his buildings, and keep the fire from doing more damage, if possible. Men and boys came from all directions with pails, and soon a new line of fire was started along a brook; but when we thought we had it under subjection by back-firing about one mile and a half, the wind caught up brands of fire and whirled to the distance of fifty feet, and a new fire kindled from this. It was soon discovered that a new line of battle would have to be drawn up, and accordingly it was done, with like results. Then another line was drawn along another brook, but the flames soon found the dry leaves on the other side. Then as Mr. Jansen's buildings were in great danger, the men were very active. One man stood in the brook, and from him there was formed a line of men around the fire; pails of water were passed from the first man to the second, and so on up a large bank and around the whole line, and as the empty pails were returned they were tossed and caught the distance of twenty feet. It was a grand sight to see these men trying to control the mad, raging flames; but while they succeeded in quenching the flames here they broke over in a piece of timber above, and were soon creeping to the top of the mountains, and it was not until Thursday that the fire was stopped.

"This was the largest fire that has been here in ten years. The smoke settled in the valley below so as to fill the houses and make it very uncomfortable for the women."

A POETIC REBUKE.

Under the title of "Literary Squabbles," a recently published volume of Tennyson's poems contains the following verses (originally published in Punch March 7, 1846, with the signature of "Alcibiades." The occasion that prompted them, as well as another piece of an even more bitter character in the previous number, was a very offensive passage of a most unprovoked and gratuitous character, directed against Tennyson in Lord Lytton's poem of "The New Timon."

Ah, God! the pretty fools of rhyme,
That shriek and sweat in pigmy wars
Before the stony face of Time,
And, look'd at by the silent stars;

That hate each other for a song,
And do their little best to bite,
That pinch their brothers in the throng,
And scratch the very dead for spite;

And strain to make an inch of room
For their sweet selves, and cannot hear
The sullen Lethe rolling doom
On them and theirs and all things here;

When one small touch of Charity
Could lift them nearer Godlike state,
Than if the crowded Orb should cry
Like those that cried Diana great.

And I too talk, and lose the touch
I talk of. Surely after all,
The noblest answer unto such
Is kindly silence when they brawl.

Fashions for May.

Le Follet says the toilet of the season becomes more elegant and in stricter accordance with the canons of good taste every day.

Costumes still reign supreme for out-of-doors, and it is very rarely that the mantle whether tight or loose, is not made of the same material as the rest of the dress. The few black silk mantles that are worn are excessively rich and elaborate in ornament, and profusely trimmed with lace.

It is likely that white muslin fichus and mantelets of different forms will be worn, as the season advances, to accompany these materials, such as printed muslins, which are unsuitable for complete costumes.

Pale, self-colored batistes, trimmed with lace, white or the same color, or muslin frills and plaitings, will be very well worn when the warm weather comes.

Silk dresses with flounces and polonaises, or tunics and pelormes or silk grenadine, the same color, will be much in favor. For out-of door wear they will be generally completed by a bonnet or hat of the same thin material.

Plain or figured black silk grenadine will also be much worn as polonaises and tunics over colored silk, for dinner or demi-toilets. White muslin and gaze de Chambery will also be arranged in the same manner.

The trains of long dresses do not begin quite so forward as they used; this leaves the feet more liberty in walking.

Bodices are almost worn open, with fichus of muslin or tulle underneath.

Corselets, either with or without tunics, will be very much worn. Some have shoulder-straps or short sleeves, others merely come under the arms. These elegant adjuncts to a toilet are becoming to all figures; they are made with points, or basques, plain or postillions. For young ladies, as the season advances, they will be accompanied by white muslin bodices, handsomely trimmed with lace or muslin insertions over color. This will enable many skirts to be worn whose bodices would be too hot.

This arrangement also makes a very pretty dinner dress or demi-toilet.

The corselets tuniques are cut in a variety of elegant shapes. With some the tunic portion hangs plainly, with others it is draped; this arrangement depends entirely on the style and substance of the material employed.

Fine cachemire, Danish alpaca, mousseline de laine, chaly, and white muslin lined with colored silk or batiste, are the most fashionable fabrics for robes de chambre. The "Whatteau," the "Paletot" and the "Princesse" shapes are the most elegant. In each case the bodice and skirt are cut together; the "Whatteau" has a large plait at the back which gradually flows into the skirt, the fronts hang loosely, or are confined by a ceinture placed under the plate at the back.

The "Paletot" is cut perfectly loose everywhere, confined with a sash or left to hang, according to the taste. The last, and unquestionably the most elegant and becoming, is the "Princesse." This is cut out to the figure, with side pieces at the back and plaits in the front; it is cut a little open at the throat, and admits of much greater recherche in the trimming.

The white petticoats worn under light silk and muslin dresses, are most elaborate.

Very tasty little aprons are worn, covered with trimmings; many will be made of colored washing satin, trimmed with muslin or lace, to wear with white dresses.

Bonnets are worn more like hats than ever; in fact, it is very difficult to tell them apart, especially when the latter have strings, which are tied loosely under the chin. The prettiest style of bonnet is worn rather forward, over the hair, with the strings tied under the chignon. Straw of all kinds is used in the shapes. Rice, straw being the lightest, this is generally lined with color.

A Remarkable Voyage.

The brig Abbie Clifford, of Stocton, Me., which left Pernambuco March 27, with a cargo of sugar, to James E. Ward & Co., arrived at this port late Sunday afternoon. Before leaving port the steward, J. G. Fay, died of yellow fever, and on the second day out the disease broke out among the crew on board. Three of the sailors, and also Allen Smith, the mate, died within a few days. Captain Clifford and his wife and others were attacked, but with the exception of the captain, they recovered. Since the death of her husband and the mate, Mrs. Clifford has navigated the vessel, and succeeded in bringing her safely into port. Captain Clifford was thirty-seven years old, and a native of Stockton, Me.; Allen Smith thirty-one years, and native of Steep Falls, Me. The "Abbie Clifford" had fine weather up to Hatteras; thence five days with heavy gales from the northwest. The sails were split and considerable damage was done the bulwarks, and if it had not been for the admirable seamanship of the lady captain, the vessel might have been lost.—N. Y. Bulletin.

Unaccountable Folly.

How it is possible for any one to play with firearms passes comprehension. Such instances of folly, however, are exceedingly common. The latest case is unusually shocking.

A number of young people were coming home from church near Fremont Centre, Sullivan county, last Sunday night, and on their way stopped at the house of a friend. One of the young men, named Milton Crandall, thereupon picked up an old shot-gun, which he thought was unloaded, and finally pointed it at his sister and pulled the trigger. The load struck the poor girl in the neck, just below the ear, and she fell dead without a groan.

The letter from which we take this account adds that young Crandall went almost mad with grief. It seems to us that it would be fair to presume that he was insane and shut him up in a mad house, at least until he learns that it is wicked to make fun by frightening people, and that unloaded firearms, paradoxical as it may seem, are always loaded, and therefore doubly dangerous.—N. Y. Post.

FIRE AND FLAME.

The Woods in Northern Pennsylvania Burning in all Directions—Villages and Towns Threatened.

[From the Scranton (Pa.) Times, May 17.]

The terrible fires which have been raging in the woods all around us within sight of the city, and extending down the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad as far as Moscow, and several miles along the Pennsylvania Coal Company's road, are increasing in fury and violence. The fires still hover near Moscow, every now and then breaking out afresh, while at Tobyhanna hundreds of men are employed to prevent a further destruction of property, which is already very large. From Sport Hill, about two miles from this city, in the borough of Dunmore, to Tobyhanna, the whole country is one sheet of fire, which is rapidly spreading in all directions, burning timber, tan-bark, fences, and destroying millions of dollars' worth of property. At 4 o'clock yesterday large volumes of smoke were seen rising from behind the mountains just beyond Number Six, and thither a reporter of the Times repaired. Passing Number Six and proceeding to Sport Hill, the mountains on either side, as well as the valleys below, close to the track of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and along Roaring Brook, were seen to be on fire, the strong southwest wind sweeping through the trees and fanning the flames into a very frenzy of destruction. Passing on toward Dunning's we found the fire growing in magnitude, and burning so closely to the turnpike that it was with difficulty we could proceed. The heat was intense, the suffocating, blinding smoke filled the air, which coupled with the loud crackling of the driving, seething flames, made the journey not only exciting, but perilous.

At Dunning's we found the people alarmed, and many were hurrying with pails, and hoes to the fires, which were gradually closing in upon the town. A. B. Dunning's timber, just northward of the village, was all on fire, even to the tops of the trees, and large quantities of tan-bark had already been destroyed and the tannery itself was in great danger. The timber land owned by Eugene Snyder, lying along the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was also on fire, the timber burning with a sort of frenzied madness that not only defined all efforts to stay its progress, but rendered it dangerous to approach near enough to do anything at all towards stopping its progress. At 6:30 last evening Snyder's large tannery was considered in great danger, and thirty men, fully equipped for an all-night's siege, repaired to the spot to battle for its safety. Mr. Snyder is the owner of a large tract of timber land at Rattlesnake Pond, four miles from Dunning's, which is also on fire, and 3,000 cords of tan-bark have already been consumed to say nothing of the immense waste of timber.

Miller's Mills, half a mile north of Dunning's, are in danger, the fires raging within a few rods of them. Several men were fighting the fire at this point, and as water is abundant they hope to succeed in saving the property. The track of the Pennsylvania Iron and Coal Company for half a mile north of Miller's Mills has been burned, and the passage of cars stopped. From Troopville to Roaring Brook Bridge, on the Pennsylvania Coal Company's gravity road, which is built of wood and strip-iron has been destroyed.

A. B. Dunning's residence, at 6:30 o'clock last evening, was in danger, as also was the residence and barn of Eugene Snyder. The dwelling of Alfred Williams, near Dunning's, caught fire twice, but was saved from destruction by willing hands. Mr. Williams is suffering from a broken leg, and was himself unable to render any assistance.

Despatches were received by the officers of the Pennsylvania Iron and Coal Company in this city yesterday afternoon asking that men be sent at once to save the property of the company. Mr. J. B. Smith at once despatched fifty men, who arrived at the scene of the fire on the company's road, near Dunning's about five o'clock, and tore up the track to prevent it from burning. There are at least three miles of empty coal cars blocking up this road between Greenville and Dunning's and north of Dunning's.

At Greenville, five miles from Scranton, there was great excitement. When our reporter left there, at 7:30 last evening, the citizens were hurrying toward the fire which, urged on by the high wind, was threatening the village with destruction. J. B. Master's hotel came near burning on Sunday night from flying sparks, but the fire was extinguished with little effort. The tannery at Greenville was entirely surrounded by fire. This tannery was built thirty years ago, since when large additions have been made, and it is now one of the largest in this section. About three hundred cords of bark were destroyed yesterday afternoon. The people along the road and in the settlements are terror stricken and worn out with watching and and working for the preservation of their property and their homes, and unless rain soon comes to their relief we may look for a repetition here of the terrible occurrences of last fall in Michigan and Wisconsin. The smoke was so dense that the sun, which was shining brightly yesterday afternoon, resembled a huge ball of fire, while at times it was entirely obscured.

At Newton the woods and mountains are all on fire. The fire was first noticed on Saturday last about noon, and by night it came so near the village that it was in danger of being consumed. The people turned out en masse and did what they could to stay the progress of the fire. On Sunday services were not held in the churches; everybody was fighting the fire. Whole farms to the east and north have been burnt out, fences destroyed, and much damage done.

The Last of Genton.

Genton, the Communist, who commanded the firing party that murdered Archbishop Darboy and the other hostages, has been executed on the plain at Satory, where Ferre, Rossel, and other of his fellow-revolutionists have surrendered their lives since November. He evinced the same indifference to death that distinguished the others; occupied himself in smoking on his way to the fatal field, and refused all offers of priestly consolation, declaring that he had lived a materialist, and would die so. To the officials who accompanied him he was courteous, and seemed to be grateful for kind treatment during his confinement. He stood erect without trembling, motioned away the officer who approached to bandage his eyes and asked that he might be allowed to give the word to fire. Of this no notice was taken; the firing party stopped within fifteen yards of the doomed man, and just as the signal was given for the men to level their rifles he raised the cry of "Vive la Commune," throwing up his hat straight into the air at the same time. Again he uttered in a louder voice the same cry; a third time he attempted it but had only time to utter the first word when the signal was given; a rattling discharge was heard, and Genton fell in a confused heap, and all was over.

THE COOK OF THE PERIOD.

The looks of yer ma'am rather suits me—
The wages ye offer 'll do;
But thin I can't inter yer survis
Without a condishun or two.
And now, to begin, is the kitchen
Commodgeous, with plenty of light,
And fit, ye know, fur intertainin'
Such frinds as I'm like to invite?

And nixt, are yous reg'lar at meal times?
Bekase, 'taint convaynent, ye see,
To wait, and if I behaves punkshul,
It's no more than yous ought to be.
And thin is your gurrels good-natured?
The rayson I lift my last place,
The French nuss was such a high lady,
I sint a dish-cloth at her face.

And have yer laste of objiction
To min droppin' in whin they choose?
I've got some elivin fust cousins
That frayquintly brings me the noos.
I must have thim trayted powlitely;
I give you fair warnin' ma'am now,
If the alley gate be closed agin them,
You'll find me commencin' a row.

These matthers agrayed on between us,
I'd try year a wake, so I wud.
(She looks like the kind I can manage.
A thin thing without any bind I)
But mind, if I comes for a wake, ma'am,
I comes for that time and no lisse;
And so, thin, pruvvidin' ye'd want me,
Jusht give me yer name and addriss.

VARIETIES.

GEN. SHERMAN ought to bring over one of the Sultan's brood mares as a present to Grant.

A SALE of thirty cases of cigars, from the ex-Emperor Napoleon's choicest selections, recently took place at the Louvre.

A RADICAL convention was recently held at Macon, Ga. That same night twenty-two hogs were stolen there.

A HAND car on an Illinois railroad ran over a dog recently. The car was upset, and the men on it badly bruised, but the dog ran off howling.

ISAAC SPEYER, of New York, poisoned himself because his father, who is old and wealthy, married a maiden poor but pretty, without his son's consent.

MISS EYRE, of Philadelphia, whose romantic attachment for Col. Downing, the Cherokee Chief, was last Fall rewarded by marriage with him, has recently died.

MADAME ROSSINI has been successful in the action for damages which she recently brought against M. Michotte, for performing unpublished works of her husband.

A COLLEGE student, being examined in Locke, where he speaks of our relations to the Deity, was asked, "What relations do we most neglect?" He answered with the utmost simplicity, "Poor relations, sir."

LITTLE RUTH wanted to join her papa in a long walk. "It is too far for you—will get tired," said her papa. "Oh, no, I won't," said Ruth, confidently; "but if I do, I can go hippity hop, you know."

AN editor, who has been soliciting "short articles" from the subscribers to his paper, lately received a baby's undergarment, somewhat dilapidated, but short enough doubtless to meet all requirements.

RUNNING for Parliament doesn't pay, in one sense of the word. In a recent contest in Yorkshire, the expenses of the successful candidate were $53,615, and those of the unsuccessful one $42,169.

WOMAN is like ivy—the more you are ruined the closer she clings to you. A vile old bachelor adds: "Ivy is like woman—the closer it clings to you the more you are ruined." Poor rule that don't work both ways.

MR. PRUDHOMME, in the decline of life, was talking with his nephew, to whom he related stories of his youth. "But uncle," suddenly exclaimed the young man, "what struck you most during your life?" "My dear boy, it was your aunt!"

AT Lawrence, Mass., lately, two boys were fishing in the Shawsheen river, when one of them fell in, and the other plunged in to rescue him. The water being deep, both sank, when a large Newfoundland dog which was with them, sprang into the water and seizing the youngest, brought him to land and then returned and rescued the other.

PATTI'S farewell benefit in Vienna, last April, was a fitting close to her triumphant career there. Portions of La Sonnambula and La Traviata were performed, and at the end of each act the drums were allowed, by Imperial permission, to play the royal salute. At the end of the performance the fair songstress was deposited upon a throne erected on the stage, and afterward serenaded with unction.

IT is estimated that 600,000 sewing machines are annually sold in this country, the yearly sales amounting to between twenty and thirty million dollars. Of actual mechanics, directly employed in making sewing machines, irrespective of those whose livelihood is gained in producing the materials which enter into their structure, there are at least ten thousand whose wages, at a low estimate amount to $25,000 per day, or seven and one-half millions yearly. And these are but a portion of the men employed. The competition between different makers has caused advertising to become a most important item, from $75,000 to $100,000 being spent annually in this manner by each of the leading makers.

THE recent explosion at the Moosic Powder Mills, near Gibsonburgh, Luzerne county, Pa., already mentioned, originated in the refinery, by the dropping of dried nitrate of soda and setting fire to the floor. Water was thrown upon the soda, causing an explosion, which set fire to the refinery. A strong wind was blowing at the time, which carried the flames to other parts of the works, and across the Lackawanna river to the stock house. The magazine and drying house, containing 4000 kegs of powder, fortunately escaped. The woods for a half a mile around were set on fire, and the bridge across the river, some distance below where the explosion occurred, caught fire from the embers thrown upon it, and one end was burned down. The loss is estimated at about $50,000.

THE Philadelphia correspondent of Our Society, a New York fashionable journal, says: "There is a rumor that several well-known belles of this city have organized a boat-club called the 'Dolly Varden,' and will practice regularly on the Schuylkill after a few weeks. A loose-fitting white flannel blouse, trimmed with blue ribbon, and jaunty white sailor hats, trimmed with the same, is said to be their costumes. Imagine a boat-club of beautiful belles, with nothing on their voluptuous forms but a loose-fitting white flannel blouse and a white sailor hat! And that this scandal should go abroad in the delicate pink pages of Our Society!

THE Observatory on Mount Vesuvius is perched upon an almost inaccessable spur of the mountain, and the superintendent, Professor Palmieri, during the recent violent eruption, has remained at his post, making a minute record of the motions of the earth. At the Observatory there is an "eruption alarm clock," which stops and rings a single bell on the slightest movement of the mountain. There are also three smaller instruments, which, by means of nicely adjusted hair lines and plummets, record respectively the vertical, the horizontal, and the combined vertical and horizontal motions. By the aid of mirrors the movements of the indexes of the smaller instruments are reflected upon a larger instrument.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 25, 1872.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

SHALL we elect GREELEY or GRANT—*Exchange.*

Neither of them. We can and will elect a Democrat if the Baltimore Convention gives us the opportunity.

As we expected, there is not one word of truth in the statement that the Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR had declared in favor of the Cincinnati ticket. He, like all good and sensible Democrats, will abide the decision of the National Convention.

THE Philadelphia *North American* Radical, demands a Pennsylvanian on the ticket with GRANT to insure the State for the Dolly Varden ticket. This looks desperate and threatens trouble. Perhaps a compromise might be made on BLAINE who is a native of the Keystone State and certainly one of the ablest men in Congress on the Republican side of the house.

A CITY cotemporary says that "Declaration Day, the 30th of May, will be celebrated with unusual pomp this year throughout Pennsylvania. What a majority HARTRANFT would have if there were not so many soldiers' graves to decorate." But if these soldiers were out of their graves, Mr. HARTRANFT would no doubt go 'round among them and want to give them "due bills" for their services.

THE Bloomsburg *Sentinel* published at the home of Hon. C. R. BUCKALEW says:

It is no longer a question of doubt but that Gen. Cass if nominated, will carry the State by a larger majority than any person yet mentioned as a candidate for that office. It is just and proper that such an unselfish and devoted Democrat as Gen. Cass proved himself to be during the last gubernatorial campaign, should receive a hearty support from the Democratic Convention which meets at Reading on the 30th of this month.

AND now it is reported that Judge ASA PACKER and Judge BRODHEAD, ex-Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate are out for GREELEY. We don't believe a word of it. These reports are started merely to make capital for the Cincinnati nominees. Most probably the next thing we will hear in that connection, is that GREELEY is for GRANT, or *vice versa*.

THE insinuations of the Pittsburgh *Leader* that the N. Y. *World* and THE POST have been secretly bought by Republicans is really too stupidly ridiculous to merit any serious notice whatever, and we would not give it any attention, if it was not for the fact that that paper is practising a favorite dodge of its own—trying to draw attention from itself, while it is ever ready to pull for the side it can bleed the most.

STRIKES seem to be the order of the day. Our dispatches from every quarter for the past few days have contained accounts of strikes among the different trades. We are very much of the opinion that satisfactory adjustments can be reached by some different means than strikes. A conference and comparison of views between employers and employed would no doubt be fraught with much good for both.

IT is very much announced in the Radical papers that GRANT is *not* going to Long Branch this summer. True he is building himself another and a better house there, but he is *not* going to live in that house. You shall observe that the "cares of State" are more than usually heavy on Mr. GRANT this summer. This abstaining from Long Branch smacks of repentance and may have a fine effect on the sympathies of the voters. It recalls to us the scene between HAMLET and his mother where he says to her:

"Confer yourself to Heaven;
Repeat what's past; avoid what is to come;
And do not spread the compost on the weeds,
And make them ranker—
—Good night: but go not to my uncle's bed;
Assume a virtue if you have it not."

But if GRANT shall be re-elected he will not be likely to do any better than did the incontinent queen. He will go to Long Branch, and take longer revels to make up for his enforced absence.

NOW'S OUR OPPORTUNITY.

The Missouri *Republican*, heretofore Democratic, publishes at the head of its editorial columns its prospectus for "the campaign *Republican*" in which it says:

It will oppose any nomination at Baltimore bringing a third ticket into the field, believing such action would be in bad faith and tend only towards the re-election of Gen. GRANT; and hence it will adhere *under all circumstances* to the Liberal Republican candidates for President and Vice-President.

While we, as Democrats, will regret to lose so able a champion as the *Republican*, we are none the less pleased to find that it will stick to GREELEY & BROWN under all circumstances. It no doubt speaks by the card and has assurances to the effect that Mr. GREELEY will not withdraw. As we have before stated this confines the split mainly to the Radical party and all the Democracy have now to do is to nominate good Democrats at Baltimore and victory is assured.

The *Republican* is the only Democratic journal we have yet come across, that will not support straight Democratic nominations if presented by the Baltimore Convention.

OUR NEAR FUTURE.

Any reasonable view of the future of the Democratic party must include its success, and the re-establishment of the true principles of a representative, popular government. Whether that success may be to-day, or to-morrow, is a question which time only can solve. To doubt that real Democratic principles will again be in the ascendant, is to doubt the maintenance of freedom. It would be foolish to shut our eyes to keep out the light of experience. No great party can afford to do so. It is therefore prudent to bear in mind that the Democratic party, at this time, has to contend with a powerful antagonist, bloated and defiant, and gloating in the possession of the government machinery.

It is true that a few of its leaders and many of its followers have become dissatisfied, and that a very important Convention of dissatisfied Radicals and their sympathizers has been held. It is now useless or too late to speculate upon what that Convention could have done which would have been made beneficial to our own party. It may be at least doubtful whether any other action would have tended more to advance Democratic principles in the estimation of our people. They met as dissatisfied Radicals; dissatisfied with what? Not with the principles of Democracy, for they were not then or there on trial; but with certain principles and measures of their own party. They have pronounced a most emphatic condemnation of the very principles and measures which the Democratic party has been continually fighting. What more could we ask, in that direction? They have gone farther; they have not only expressed their dissent from the Radical policy of GRANT's administration, and their condemnation of its leading measures, they utterly repudiated association with them; issued an essentially different platform, and nominated opposing candidates. True, these candidates are of the straightest sect of Radicals; men who advocated and fought for the supremacy of the wicked measures by means of which the Radical party has grasped and held its power over the American people. Nevertheless they, with many Radicals to back them, have set themselves in battle array against their former political friends. It might or it might not be profitable critically to investigate the "causes which impelled them to the separation." At all events, for the moment, let that pass. At present, we are intent only upon taking a dispassionate view of the probable effect of the new movement. It is too important to be treated lightly by either of the two great political parties in the country. Parties which have been so nearly equally divided in numbers, that the grandest display of political scoundrelism was required to filch from the masses that preponderance of political power, which, since the war, has been so wickedly wielded to crush out the energies of millions of our suffering fellow citizens, merely to enrich a few unprincipled politicians and unscrupulous speculators. No band of thieves ever existed that did not at some time fall out and become disrupted as a band. It required no prophet to predict this fate for the banded Radical political leaders. The open rupture has at last come, and the Cincinnati Convention is but one among its fruits. How does this, or how should this effect the Democratic party? Does it weaken, or does it strengthen us as a party? The only way in which it could weaken, would be by drawing Democrats away from our regular party organization. And why should any of our people leave the Democratic party and join this dissatisfied Radical party? What for? Will it be answered, "to achieve success, and break down the GRANT administration."? Much depends upon the nature of the success. If we adopt any course which will not secure the triumph of the Democratic organization, the complete and unmistakable success and permanent confirmation and adoption of Democratic principles, it cannot be claimed as a victory by Democrats, however it might gratify men of other parties.

The Baltimore Convention of the 9th of July is the regularly called, regular Democratic Convention. It is to be presumed that it will be full, embodying a fair representation of the wishes of Democrats from every part of the Union. It is not our province to undertake to forestall the action of that important representative body; yet we deem it a plain duty of every Democrat, to look matters squarely in the face, and to lend a helping hand in developing the weakness of our enemies, and our own inherent party strength. In proportion as our political foes become disintegrated, our own strength shall naturally be augmented. And so it will be, if we pursue the right course. We think that the righ course is to stand by our ancient and honorable Democratic organization, and not allow ourselves to be drawn away from it, through any hope of some partial or temporary triumph which might be secured by affiliation with our political enemies. We think it will bring political ruin, instead of that grand success which our principles deserves.

For the repudiation of the bad measures of Radicalism, we must award due credit to Mr. GREELEY, Mr. BROWN, and the rest. Those two gentlemen are now candidates for the suffrages of the people of the United States. Is there any possibility of their election? Only in one of two ways it is possible; by securing all or nearly all the the votes of Democrats, or by receiving the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention, and securing all or nearly all the Radical votes. No matter how this terminates the duty of Democrats can only be to support the regularly nominated candidates of the Baltimore Convention. We should diligently inquire meanwhile, and carefully select the best man; one who can command the respect and the votes of all Democrats and of all good men of other parties who sincerely desire honest government.

NEGLEY AHEAD.

Gen. NEGLEY has the track cleared for Congress, all competitors having wilted before the indomitable and brilliant owner of brass buttons in this district. Well, if the Republicans of Allegheny County can stand it, we presume we can. He has issued a circular from his seat in Washington, to his constituents in this county, which for vanity and effrontery exceeds anything we have seen lately. In it he says:

My services in the field for the liberties and the honor of the nation, as well as my votes in Congress for every measure of economy and progress in our public affairs, are matters of record, and my labors for my district to secure every possible means of development for our industries, enlargement of our commerce and improvement of our navigation interests, cannot be and are not a secret to my constituents. These, combined with the useful experience attained and the longevity privileges acquired as an old member, made me confident to rely upon receiving the continued approbation of my friends without any further appeal; yet I find advantage has been taken of my absence to create opposition against me by misrepresentation of one of my late official acts.

The mere reference of a bill, involving heavy interests of some of my constituents, although not advocated by me, has in a most mischievous and frivolous manner been used as a pretence to libel me, for no other purpose than that of preventing or defeating my renomination.

I have exposed the falsity of all these insidious accusations in a correspondence transmitted to the Pittsburgh press, which I beg you to peruse, and after having satisfied yourself of the malicious and untrue character of these imputations, I solicit your kind attendance at the primary meetings for the purpose of securing for me an impartial endorsement of my claims by your election district, and your personal attention to the selection of representative delegates.

He makes his introduction and withdrawal of a bill to compensate railroads, the pretext for this special appeal for delegates. He thought to get out of a tight place he found himself in this matter, by implicating Gen. CASS. He had the opportunity of knowing, and we believe he did know, that Gen. CASS had nothing to do with the bill, which fact will be made plain this morning, through the *Gazette*, over his own signature. It was a mean subterfuge, but one too often repeated, to deceive, for NEGLEY to cry stop thief. The real offender has been caught.

Our gallant and valient buff vest and brass button Representative says, he has exposed the falsehood of the insidious and malicious accusations made against him by the press generally, in reference to the introduction of the bill alluded to. His letter if it proves anything, proves he was weak enough to be made the tool of a paid lobbyist, who had a job set up and expected to make a good thing out of it, and then got from under when he found he was exposed. We know NEGLEY would not countenance any job, nor attach himself to any ring, or agree to be the mouth-piece of any corporation or stock jobbing operation, or in short, to put himself in the way of profiting by any of the thousand schemes, gotten up about Washington to capture innocent congressmen. He is not one of that sort, but then everybody, don't know it, and unless we made it public, he might be misunderstood. His own organs are quite silent on the subject of personal integrity. There may be members of Congress who would steal a fish pond, but NEGLEY is not one of them.

THE Troy *Times*, a reliable GRANT organ presents the following analysis of Gen. GRANT's character:

GRANT is not in the habit of running wild after speculative crotchets. GRANT is practical. GRANT is tolerant. GRANT trusts absolutely only those whom he knows to be trustworthy. GRANT is reserved. GRANT is resolute. GRANT reflects before he acts. GRANT is modest in the expression of his opinions.

We are almost willing to endorse this entire analysis and give our reasons for so doing. As for instance:

1. "GRANT is not in the habit of running wild after speculative crotchets." Of course not; he has a surer thing on Seneca sand-stone.

2. "GRANT is practical." This is demonstrated by the historical fact that on a salary of $25,000 per annum he has saved more than $100,000 a year.

3. "GRANT is tolerant." Of course he is. He tolerates thieves in every department of the public service, and "that's the way the money goes."

4. "GRANT trusts absolutely only those whom he knows to be trustworthy." As for instance, look at MURPHY, CASEY LEET and STOCKING.

5. "GRANT is reserved." He is not only "reserved" but "reserving." In proof of which consult his bank book.

6. "GRANT reflects before he acts." All of which is true; otherwise he would not have accepted shares in the Seneca stone quarry.

7. "GRANT is resolute." No one disputes this. He resolved to appoint all of his relatives to office, and he kept the resolution.

8. "GRANT is modest in the expression of his opinion." Being very economical in opinions, of course, he is very modest in giving them publicity.

After reading the above analysis of GRANT's character, we are forced to acknowledge that he is the best man—to defeat now before the American people.

HOW RADICALS FEAR THE NOMINATION OF GEN. CASS.

If any additional evidence were needed that leading Radicals and their organs fear the nomination of Gen. GEO. W. CASS for Governor, more than any other gentleman yet named in that connection, it can be easily demonstrated by taking a glance at the field during the past few weeks. Our readers will remember that the credit belongs to Radical journals for first starting the report that Gen. CASS, was the head and front of the South Improvement monopoly—then if nominated his connection with railroads would add to the strength of the dud bill candidate. Most people would have supposed that they would rather like that. This was followed by Gen. NEGLEY, who admits that he offered a gigantic railroad jobbing bill in Congress being ignorant of its contents and which, when detected, he said was Gen. CASS' bill; and at last we have the stupid old *Gazette* charging the same gentleman with the authorship of the NEGLEY's job. To the latter charge we made no reply preferring to wait a few days to see if these falsehoods would either be reiterated or withdrawn, and no further notice being taken of the same by the *Gazette* or by Congressman NEGLEY, we denied them *in toto* on Saturday last. Still the *Gazette* remained silent and we suppose would have so continued had it not been for the communication addressed to it by Gen. CASS and which it printed yesterday as follows:

Editors Gazette:—A friend has sent to me an editorial of the *Gazette* headed "That Railroad Jobbery," which most grossly misrepresents me in regard to a bill recently introduced into the House of Representatives by General Negley, and which you designate as "The Railroad Compensation Bill." After making the declaration that General Negley introduced the bill as coming from some of his constituents, you proceed to say:

"We can see nothing in General Negley's action to condemn. If there is any condemnation to be meted out in the case, it should not fall upon him but upon the author of the so-called scheme. Upon this point THE POST will be exceedingly loth to concur, especially as its favorite candidate for the Governorship of Pennsylvania, George W. Cass, drew up the bill and was father to the plot. If Negley is to be scolded and denounced for introducing the measure, in the name of consistency should Cass escape the attention of our virtuously consistent contemporary? If the bill was such an odious one, so full of dishonesty, then let Cass, its author, take the benefit."

Now, I have to say without any reservation, evasion, or qualification, that the bill referred to was not drawn by me, nor dictated by me.

I did not inspire the bill or recommend its introduction. I have not to this day read the bill, and only know of its provisions through the correspondence published by you.

If you will carefully note the language of Mr. Elmore, you will see that he does not say that the bill was prepared by me, or even approved by me, but that the bill was prepared by him to facilitate the settlement of the accounts of certain railroads, (other roads besides the P., F. W & C.) Mr. Elmore had a special appointment or power of attorney to present and prosecute to settlement before the proper departments certain just and equitable claims of the P., F. W. & C. Railway Company for valuable services rendered. He went to Congress upon his own motion, so far as the company I represent is concerned. For the other companies I cannot answer.

General Negley in his letter says:

"I may have done injustice to Gen. G. W. Cass and other honorable gentlemen connected with that road in withdrawing *their* bill, but feeling no personal interest in its success, and even having declined to give it my support I could hardly be expected to ignore public sentiment after becoming aware of it."

This fling at me was as unnecessary to Gen. Negley's defense, as it is untrue, and I could very easily retort with more truth and greater reason, if I desired a controversy.

Truly yours,
G. W. CASS.

New York, May 18, 1872.

What next will be started by these Radicals who feel that with the nomination of Gen. CASS their ticket will be overwhelmingly defeated remains to be seen and we can await developments.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

By reference to Monday's proceedings in Congress it will be seen that the House, by a vote of 162 yeas to 51 nays passed the Senate joint resolution providing for an adjournment of Congress on the 29th of May, instant. This is the wisest thing that the Radicals have done yet. Every day that Congress continued in session only added to the complications of the political situation, so far as GRANT is concerned.

In connection with the proposed adjournment of Congress there is one peculiar feature which should not be lost sight of. On the day of adjournment the Ku Klux bayonet bill becomes inoperative. BEN. BUTLER, no doubt inspired by President GRANT, sought to continue this law by simply taking a *recess* until the next day after the Presidential election.

The failure to pass this resolution, in our opinion argues a certain weakness in GRANT and his inability to control even the subservient Congress which he has been running for the past three years. This Ku Klux bill was originally passed with a view of aiding GRANT in the pending Presidential canvass. The presumption was that the words continuing the bill in force during the session of the Forty-second Congress, carried its operations over to the 4th of March, 1873. The more astute lawyers, and prominently among them BEN. BUTLER, discovered, however, that, whenever the Forty-second Congress adjourned, the Ku Klux bill expired by lapse of limitation. Hence, Mr. BUTLER's motion to take a recess until after the Presidential election, instead of a final adjournment.

The adjournment of Congress on the 29th instant terminates the bayonet bill, and it remains to be seen whether President GRANT will try to exercise the extraordinary powers conferred by the law after its repeal. As soon as Congress shall adjourn, the statute books of the country will stand rectified, and the only law regulating the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* is the constitutional provision, namely; Section nine, Article two of the Constitution:

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Under this constitutional provision, the President has no power to declare martial law in any part of the country, under any sort of pretext. But will he disregard this Constitutional provision? In disregarding this provision, Gen. GRANT would do no violence to his past record, and, consequently, we are prepared to find him declaring martial law in every Southern State, wherever it is necessary to control the election.

But what we more particularly desire to impress upon the public mind, is the fact that if Congress adjourns on the 29th, under and by the terms of the joint resolution adopted on Monday, there exists no pretext of law whatever for the exercise of military control in any of the States.

The expiration of this infamous law by the adjournment of Congress, is something upon which the American people may congratulate themselves. It is a hopeful sign whenever a subservient Congress refuses longer to continue the sword in the hands of Gen. GRANT, and disarms him of his dictatorial powers. It gives some hope for the ultimate triumph of pure civil government.

MR. GREELEY ACCEPTS.

In our last issue we published Mr. GREELEY's letter accepting the Cincinnatti nomination. In one respect at least he is bold. He fires his ships, draws his sword, steps boldly upon the enemy's preserves and flings down the gage of battle. Under present circumstances so much courage on the part of Mr. GREELEY was hardly to be expected. For this display of courage we give him full credit.

Mr. GREELEY's interpretation of the Cincinnati platform is an able one, and we take this occasion to congratulate him upon a realization of the political truth. For ten years or more the Democratic party has been practically insisting upon MR. GREELEY's nine propositions, having all this time the opposition of Mr. GREELEY and the *Tribune*. Mr. GREELEY's opposition to these principles was no doubt honest, and we are perfectly willing to accept the avowal of his conversion as honest also.

At the same time, however, we must take occasion to remind Mr. GREELEY that his advocacy of the same Democratic truths with which he now embellishes his oriflamme, in times past would have greatly alleviated our national dissensions, and have contributed largely to bring about that consummation so graphically depicted in his own words, when he says there shall be "no proscribed class and no disfranchised caste within the limits of our Union, whose long-estranged people shall reunite and fraternize upon the broad basis of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage."

We desire to particularly call attention to Mr. GREELEY's third proposition as follows:

That, subject to our solemn Constitutional obligations to maintain the equal rights of all citizens, our policy should aim at local self-government and not at centralization; that the civil authority should be supreme over the military; that the writ of *habeas corpus* should be jealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom; that the individual citizen should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order, and that there shall be no subversion of the internal policy of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe.

There was a time when the expression of such views would have rang Mr. SEWARD's little bell, and consigned the author to Ft. Lafayette, or some other Federal Bastile. And if we mistake not, at any time from July 1861 until the dawn of 1866, the *Tribune* was vociferously in favor of putting Democrats on the chain-gang for daring to advocate the "equal rights of all citizens," the right of "local self-government" and the subordination of the military to the civil government.

With unfeigned delight we hail the recantation of Mr. GREELEY and the very respectable section of the Republican party which he represents. It is the harbinger of the return of reason, and the Democratic party can go more proudly upon its mission, now that its most bitter maligners confess their errors and hasten to arm themselves for the fight with Democratic panoply. There never was a time when the Democratic hosts did not write *nil desperandum* upon their banners, and to-day, more than ever before, they have cause to be proud of their motto. Their duty is plain before them. It is only necessary for them to be true to the same principles now that the hour of triumph approaches, that they maintained during a long period of adversity.

A LARGE delegation of the Democracy of Lehigh will attend the Reading Convention.

CAN NEGLEY READ?

It is rather a left-handed compliment the *Gazette* pays Gen. NEGLEY, that he offered an important bill in Congress without reading it. This little bit of bosh will not go down with any man who can read, and if it were true it only proves that NEGLEY is totally unfit to represent an intelligent constituency. Gen. NEGLEY not only read the bill, but knew *exactly what was in it*, and he also knew that Gen. CASS was not the author, but if any one will take the trouble to examine the manuscript it will be found to be the joint production of ELMORE and NEGLEY.

Cannot the banner county, the "State of Allegheny," as the late lamented LINCOLN loved to style it, afford a higher type of expectant manhood than this twice told member. Are the ranks so depleted that he stands the foremost man, or has he made the place so foul, that he pick and choice refuse the successorship until thoroughly fumigated. As the case stands, the modern URIAH HEEP, holds the winning cards.

STRAWS.

An old line Whig, Republican, and Radical, in Philadelphia, said a few days ago, to a Democratic friend "if you nominate Gen. CASS he will beat Gen. HARTRANFT; and he ought to be beaten." He then added, "some of our people say, that we can carry Pennsylvania for GRANT even if we are beaten in October; but I don't see it that way. If you elect Gen. Cass, the State goes for the Democracy in November: and if Pennsylvania goes against GRANT, he will be beaten; and he ought to be beaten," Pretty strong talk for a Radical. Another Radical friend standing by, of the GRANT persuasion, would not concur in the above opinion. Of course not. There will be sound GRANT men, even after he is withdrawn, or beaten. We do not yet know his choice in this respect.

AN HONEST CONFESSION.

The question what are Democrats to gain by the election of GREELEY, is answered by one of his most influential organs the Cincinnati *Commercial*, which says in answer to a correspondent that the time has arrived for the Democratic party to give up the ghost and cease to cumber the land, and concludes as follows, which is respectfully submitted to the consideration of our GREELEY friends:

There is, it seems to us in the New Orleans letter, that which may be construed into a suggestion that it is necessary for Mr. GREELEY, in order to receive Democratic support, to bind himself to do something for the Democratic party. *Of course this will not do.* If Mr. GREELEY would make a bargain that, in consideration of Democratic votes, he would give the Democratic party a certain proportion of the Cabinet and other offices, *he would be unworthy the support of any honest man.*

Thus are you spurned by one of the most prominent of the GREELEY faction.

SOME four or five months ago, THE POST suggested the name of Col. THOS. A. SCOTT as a fitting Democratic candidate for the Presidency. We distinctly remember at the time, that certain "overplumb" Democratic papers took us to task for our suggestion, on the ground that it was not altogether certain that Col. SCOTT was reliably Democratic. These objections we have already disposed of. But what is very singular is that some of these sticklers for Democracy are now strong in their advocacy of Mr. GREELEY. Do they think that he is a good Democrat? We respectfully solicit them to answer the question, without any equivocation.

THE Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, likewise the Pennsylvania Central, will issue excursion tickets for the Reading Convention, good from May 28th to June 1st, inclusive.

THE re-election of Senator FERRY could not have been accomplished without the aid of the Democrats of Connecticut, who, as a matter of principle, gave up their privilege of complimenting a member of their own party for the sake of saving the State from the stigma of endorsing ultra Radicalism. The Hartford *Times*, in speaking of the action of the Democrats in this matter, states the case plainly and succinctly. Senator FERRY has placed himself on the record as opposing, with hardly an exception, the centralising and usurping schemes of the Administration. The bayonet policy received his strongest condemnation last winter, when he denounced the President as "striking at the very bulwarks of civil liberty in this country." He has also stoutly maintained the rights of the States and opposed centralization, arrayed himself against the San Domingo job, fought manfully against the Force bill, and protested against putting the power of suspending the *habeas corpus* into the hands of the President. On the other hand, Ex-Gov. HAWLEY has sustained one and all of the atrocities of the Administration, excused its corruption and hailed its usurpations as blessings. In short, FERRY has occupied Democratic ground as fairly as he could while still clinging to his party name; and, as the Hartford *Times* puts it, the choice of the Democrats admitted of no hesitation when the alternative was either FERRY the Liberal or HAWLEY the Radical.

THE Detroit *Free Press* says as for the Democracy, even if they were foolish enough to tender him [Mr. GREELEY] the right-hand of fellowship; they would find that he would not touch them as an organization with a pair of tongs.

THE Huntsville *Advocate*, the most prominent Republican newspaper in Alabama, has declared for GREELEY. These are the kind of papers we like to find declaring for "that great and good man, HORACE."

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1872.

Colloquy Between the Two Mississippi Senators.

Mr. Alcorn charging Mr. Ames with not really being a resident of the State and with assailing its people as murderers in a former speech, he having said that sixty-eight murders were committed within three months of his (Alcorn's) administration as Governor when but eighteen were committed.

Mr. AMES said that since his colleague had been in the Senate he had talked of nothing but himself until to-night, and now he had brought in him (Ames.) He would reply at the proper time.

Mr. ALCORN contrasted the peace, which prevailed during his term as Governor with the violence and disorder when Mr. Ames was military Governor, and claimed that there had been no Ku Klux convictions under his administration nor under the rule of the bayonet. He protested against the lives and liberties of the people of Mississippi being placed

Under the Heel of the Bayonet.

The Southern people won't come to the support of any President who has power placed in his hands by Congress to deprive them of their liberties.

Mr. PRATT followed reading from the testimony of Governor Ames before the sub-Ku Klux Committee to the effect that the passage of the Ku Klux law had a most salutary effect in Mississippi.

Mr. ALCORN concluded with an earnest appeal against any further suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and expresion of the belief that if the bill passed his State would be lost to the Republican party.

Mr. AMES said that when his Colleague was not pronouncing the pronoun I when he was not talking of his plantation, when he was not misrepresenting Mississippi he assailed him. My colleague said he went to Mississippi before I did. He was one of the chivalrous spirits, but I am only from Yankee land, and I fought my way down to Mississippi with my own right hand, and his colleague buckled on his armor and went into the war on the side of the South. He did not remain in the army more than three months, and then he returned to his plantation, of which he speaks so much. If we had only such men as him to fight we would not have had much war, as he (Ames) said he had fought his way down to Mississippi over many a bloody battlefield, and he had a right to stay there, even if he had not a plantation. We often go to the circus to see a man ride on two horses, but my colleague exceeds that. He rides all parties in Mississippi at the same time, and he is constantly telling us how many times he has been elected first by one party, then by another when the fact is he has been repudiated by all parties. He (Ames) had as military Governor tried conscientiously to do his duty and to protect the poor colored people from outrage and oppression, and he had punished the perpetration of crime.

Mr. ALCORN interrupted to say that he had served eighteen months in the Confederate army instead of three.

Mr. AMES said that his colleague owed everything that he was to the carpet baggers whom he was so constantly assailing. He had endeavored a short time since to induce the Senate to believe that the revenue officers in North Mississippi were corrupt. He (Ames) would say nothing as to the revenue officials under President Johnson, but he would say that the revenue officials in Mississippi under President Grant were as honest and as competent as those in any other State.

Mr. ALCORN said that heretofore there was not a revenue official in northern Mississippi that was not a defaulter.

Mr. AMES said he would allude to another misrepresentation of his colleague. When the civil rights bill was under discussion here his colleague stood up and smote his heart and declared that the people of Mississippi did not want a civil rights bill. They had one of their own. A civil rights bill had been pending in the Mississippi Legislature but it had not passed, and when the Legislature adjourned sixty or seventy Republican members had signed a memorial asking Congress to pass Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bill, and at a Republican convention recently held in Mississippi, which elected delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, resolutions were passed asking the passage of the Civil Rights bill.

Mr. ALCORN said he had been informed that this resolution passed the Convention when great confusion prevailed in the closing hours of the Convention, and when not a dozen people knew what it was about.

Mr. AMES said he was not prepared to believe the statement of his colleague.

The discussion lasted till midnight, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Tariff.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules and adopt the order allowing an hour's debate under the five minute rule on the Tariff and Tax bill, when the House next goes into committee on that subject.

Mr. GARFIELD expressed a preference for the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill as the most practical mode of having legislation on the subject.

Mr. Dawes' motion was agreed to.

The House refused to go into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff and Tax bill by a vote of 75 to 135.

Mr. KNAPP moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report forthwith the Senate concurrent resolution for adjournment on the 29th of May. Rejected—Yeas, 129; nays, 82.

Mr. DAWES moved that the rules be suspended and the Committee of the Whole discharged from further consideration of the Tariff and Tax bill and that the bill as amended by committee do pass. This includes the Internal Revenue sections and all.

Estimated Reduction of Duties.

The following is the estimated reduction of duties, which the Tariff bill as far as acted on by the House Committee of the Whole effects.

ARTICLES.	DUTIES.
Coal	$ 215,244 00
Salt	615,522 00
Leather	529,486 00
Chicory	92,880 17
Cotton and manufactures of	1,977,383 25
Wool and manufactures of	3,358,274 03
Iron and manufactures of	1,376,512 13
Metals and manufactures of	284,966 11
India Rubber and manufactures of	30,207 61
Gutta percha and manufactures of	509 19
Straw and manufactures of	65,347 57
Oil cloths and manufactures of	2,794 61
Steel and manufactures of	489,256 26
Burlaps and flax dressed, no estimate can be made.	
Lumber and manufactures of	185,980 57
All other articles, including chemicles, &c	594,944 82
Books printed, &c., no estimate can be made.	
Newspapers, periodicals, &c., ditto.	
Vermuth, ditto.	
Mustard, ground	104,827 96
Currants, figs and raisins	1,635,517 20
Copper and manufactures of	27,722 00
Plate glass, including silvered	94,207 08
Tin in sheets or plates	949,077 82
screws, embraced in iron reduction.	
Moistc iron, no estimate can be made.	
Paper, manufactures of not included	6,101 10
Total reduction dutiable	$11,076,639 56
Free list	18,569,148 50
Total reduction	$29,645,778 06

The Bill Passed.

Mr. DAWES' motion was agreed to—yeas, 147; nays, 62.

Final Adjournment.

Mr. DAWES then moved to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate resolution for final adjournment on the 29th of May. Agreed to—yeas, 162; nays, 51.

The negative votes were given by Messrs. Averill, Barber, Barry, Beatty, Bigby, Bingham, Buckley, Butler (Mass.), Butler (Tenn.), Cobb, Coburn, Conger, Cotton, Donnelly, Elliott, Frye, Hays (Ala.), Hazelton (Wis.), Hazelton (N. J.), Hoar, Hooper, Kelley, Kendall, Lowe, Lynch, Maynard, McKee, Merriam, Orr, Packard (Ind.), Peck, Pendleton, Perce, Perry, Poland, Rainey, E. H. Roberts, Rusk, Sargent, Sawyer, Sessions, Shanks, Smith (N. Y.), Smith (Ohio), Sprague, Stevenson, Turner, Tyner, Wallace, Walls, and Wilson (Ind.).

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1872.

The Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill.

Mr. ALCORN made a general denial of the charges made against him by Mr. Ames last evening. The Senator (Mr. Ames) had charged him with attempting to ride two horses. If so, he was trying to guide them to the common goal of harmony and peace, while the Senator (Mr. Ames) was content to ride the black horse alone. He feared, however, that the Senator would

Soon Lose His Seat.

As to the charge that he (Alcorn) when he was Governor had misued the secret service funds of the State it ought to be some consolation to the Senator (Mr. Ames) that even if the funds of Mississippi were misused it was no loss to him pesonally, as he never paid any taxes in the State, and had not any interest or even residence there. [Laughter.] The fact was however that there had not been a single defalcation by public officers in Mississippi appointed by him, and the people of several counties in the State would be glad if the same could be said of those appointed by Senator Ames. He (Alcorn) had expended some of the secret service funds in attempting to catch Mr. Ames' appointees, who had run away with the public money, but like the Ku Klux, they were expert enough to keep out of the way. [Laughter.]

The Centralising Tendencies of the Party in Power.

Mr. BAYARD said he had long ago come to the conclusion that the party in power was making a systematic attempt to put the elections throughout the country under the control of the Federal Government and each successive step confirmed him in that view. A few days ago the Senate had passed the Louisiana election bill for that purpose and now it was demanded that the power to suspend the *habeas corpus* act should be continued in the President, the object being the same. Legislation seemed to be assuming more and more every day the form of a military order and the Government was becoming a Government of will instead of a Government of law, but there was some hope that these extreme measures would bring about a good result by awakening the people to the dangers surrounding them and so produce a salutary re-action in favor of respect for the laws and safeguards of the Constitution.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Repayment of Taxes on Spirits Destroyed by Accident.

Mr. BECK presented the conference report on the bill to provide for the abatement or repayment of taxes on distilled spirits in bond destroyed by casualties.

The bill is altered so as to apply only to spirits destroyed by accidental fire or other casualty, and without any fraud, collusion or neglect of the owner, on which taxes had not been paid at the time of destruction, and of which the spirits were in custody of any officer of internal revenue in any distillery, warehouse or bonded warehouse. The taxes are to be abated and the warehouse bond cancelled. If the tax has been collected since the destruction of the spirits it is to be refunded.

After explanation by Mr. Beck the report was agreed to.

The House then took up the Senate amendments to

The Postoffice Appropriation Bill.

The first important amendment reached was that doubling the service and subsidy for carrying the mails between San Francisco, Japan and China, in which the Committee on Appropriations recommended concurrence.

In the course of a stormy discussion in which the amendment was advocated by Messrs. Garfield and Sargent, and opposed by Messrs. Holman, Morgan and Randall, the latter alluded to the influences at work for this appropriation, which he characterized as

Disgraceful to Congress.

Mr SARGENT—What efforts and influence do you refer to?

Mr. RANDALL—Efforts by the people outside of this hall and inside of it.

Mr. MORGAN (excitedly)—There is a hired lobby to carry it through.

Mr. RANDALL—I will stand by what I said, and if there is a Committee of Investigation raised I will prove it.

Mr. MORGAN—Yes, and I am ready back it. [Laughter and cries of "louder."]

Mr. SARGENT (to Mr. Randall)—Tell me what specific thing has been done?

Mr. RANDALL—Undue influences,

Wicked Influences.

have been at work to induce Congress to increase this appropriation unnecessarily, and unwarrantably, and I know the language I used and the purport of it.

Mr. SARGENT—The point I ask is: What specific thing do you charge?

Mr. RANDALL—I am not going to be catechised.

Mr. SARGENT—You spoke of members being influenced—What members?

Mr. RANDALL—The gentleman cannot chase me to an individualization. If he feels agrieved by anything I said, he knows his remedy.

Mr. SARGENT—That is all nonesense. The gentleman speaks of unworthy means being used by members and I ask him what members.

Mr. RANDALL—I said there were wicked influences at work inside and outside of this hall.

Mr. SARGENT—That is not specific.

Mr. BANKS—I object to the interruptions, and I

Call the Gentleman From California to Order.

Mr. STORM That gentleman is entirely too sensitive about the Goat Island and Pacific Steamship Company.

Mr. SARGENT—It is not about pig iron.

Mr. STORM—Oh! I am not sensitive about that.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Banks, Brooks, Bingham, Townsend, (N. Y.) Kelley, Farnsworth, Maynard and Palmer in support of the proposition, and by Messrs. Wood, Shellabarger, Niblack Coburn, Marshall, and Speer (Pa.) in opposition.

The House then proceeded to

Vote on the Propisition.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend by reducing the amount of the subsidy to $500,000 a year. Negatived—Yeas, 88: nays, 109.

On motion of Mr. SPEER (Pa.) the time for contracting for the additional service was limited to three months after the passage of the act.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) the engines and machinery of the ships, as well as the ships themselves, were required to be wholly of American construction.

The Senate proposition as thus amended was then agreed to—yeas, 109; nays, 86.

The next important amendment was that doubling the service and subsidy of the Brazilian mail steamship line in which the Committee on appropriations recommended concurrence with the amendment appropriating $400,000 for the year ending 30th June, 1873.

The Committee's amendment was rejected.

Mr. KILLINGER moved to amend by requiring the new steamships accepted for additional service, to be of iron and American construction.

Mr. LYNCH opposed the requirement as to iron material.

Mr. KILLINGER'S amendment was rejected.

The Senate amendment was then rejected—Yeas, 64; Lays, 112.

The next vote was on the Senate amendment striking out the section, which prohibits persons who have held office in any department, from prosecuting claims in such department within two years of their leaving office.

The Senate amendment was rejected.

The Senate amendment requiring the New York and Panama steamship line to be maintained, was agreed to.

A Conference Committee was then ordered on the disagreeing votes of the two houses.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

After progressing through a couple of pages of the bill, much time having been taken up in discussing the character of the supervising architect of the Treasury, the Committee, rose and the House took a recess till 7:30 P. M., the evening session to be for business of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1872.

Supplemental Apportionment.

The Senate reassembled at three o'clock, and on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Supplemental Apportionment bill, which gives an additional representative to several States who have a large fraction.

Mr. HITCHCOCK moved to add Nebraska as entitled to an additional Representative.

The amendment was rejected and the bill passed.

Miscellaneous.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported without amendment the House bill to prevent certain United States officers from practising in United States Courts in certain cases to amend the criminal proceedings of the act of March 31, 1865, and to provide for the holding a United States Circuit Court in the Western District of Missouri. Also with amendment the House bills amendatory of the act establishing a Department of Justice.

Mr. HOWE, from the Committee on Claims, reported without amendment the bill for the relief of Connecticut and other States. Also the House bill to pay the award of the Southern Claims Commissioners, with an amendment, striking out the appropriations for a few small claims.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. SARGENT presented the majority report and Mr. BLAIR (Mich.) the minority report of the select committee on the charges against the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. HOLMAN, from the Committee of Commerce, reported back the Senate amendments to the House bill granting to the Davenport and St. Paul Railroad the right of way over the Rock Island bridge. Concurred in.

The Amnesty Bill.

The SPEAKER presented the House Amnesty bill of May 13, with the endorsement of its passage by the Senate by the requisite two-thirds vote. He directed the bill to be read in full, because the question was raised whether it required the approval of the President.

Mr. BINGHAM contended that it did, and a colloquy ensued between the Speaker and members.

The SPEAKER finally stated that he was informed by the clerk that all amnesty bills heretofore passed were sent to the President for his signature.

A Parliamentary Point.

Mr. RANDALL inquired how the matter would stand if the President should not sign the bill.

The SPEAKER—That is a question for Congress, not for the Chair. It is the duty of the Chair to follow the precedents and practices of the House. It is purely a ministerial duty on his part, and does not involve any Constitutional question.

Mr. RANDALL—I have not the least objection, if it will gratify the Republican party, that the President shall sign the Amnesty bill at this eleventh hour.

Mr. BINGHAM—Especially after the President's recommending amnesty in his message.

Mr. BECK—I desire to submit a resolution on that point.

The SPEAKER declined to entertain it.

Mr. BECK—By what authority does the Speaker send the bill to the President?

The SPEAKER—Because all other like bills have been sent to him. The Clerk informs the Chair that the practice has been usual and universal.

Mr. BECK—That may be so.

The SPEAKER—Then why should the Chair assume to change the practice of the House?

Mr. BECK—Why not let the House express its opinion on that point?

The SPEAKER—If unanimous consent is given, the Chair will submit the question.

Mr. BINGHAM—I object.

The SPEAKER—Then the chair cannot entertain it as a question of privilege.

Mr. COX—I rise to

A Parliamentary Question.

I would like if possible to avoid complications in this matter. Suppose the President should retain this bill for ten days until both Houses shall have adjourned, what effect would that have on it?

The SPEAKER—That is not a parliamentary point. It is not for the Speaker of the House to answer questions as to the probable course of the President of the United States.

Mr. COX—I want to avoid trouble on this matter.

The SPEAKER—There will not be any.

Mr. COX—I want amnesty adopted.

Mr. RANDALL moved that Mr. Rogers of North Carolina, a member elect, whose disabilities are removed by this bill, be sworn in.

The SPEAKER stated that that brought up the same question in a different shape, and he declined to entertain the motion.

Mr. DAWES expressed regret that all anxiety for the amnesty bill seemed to be changed to solicitude lest the President should approve the bill.

Mr. RANDALL—There is no such issue at all.

The SPEAKER repeated that the precedents had been to send such bills to the President, and he would therefore wait to swear in Mr. Rogers until it was passed. He would give it as his opinion, however, that the House would not have to wait very long.

Farnsworth's Charges Against Mullett.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution quoting the statements from Mr. Farnsworth's speech of yesterday against Mr. Mullett, supervising architect of the Treasury, and ordering that the Secretary of the Treasury be informed of the charges so made, and be requested to cause the sale to be investigated, and to take such action thereon as the result of such investigation shall require.

After a long discussion the resolution was adopted with an amendment offered by Mr. Farnsworth directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report specific answers to the charges made in his (Farnsworth's) remarks.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Having progressed as far as the forty-second page of the bill, which contains fifty-three pages, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE RECORD.

The Vote in the Senate on Tuesday Night on the Habeas Corpus Suspension and Civil Rights Bills—Text of the Latter and the Amnesty Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The following is the vote in the Senate on the habeas corpus bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Caldwell, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Ferry, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin; Logan, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Nye, Osborn, Pattersen, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Robertson, Sawyer, Scott and Spencer. Total, 28.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis (W. Va.), Hamilton (Md.), Johnson, Kelly, Ransom, Saulsbury, Sprague, Stevenson, Thurman and Vickers. Total, 15.

Messrs. Cameron, Cragin, Morton and Wilson, who would have voted aye, were paired with Messers. Hill, Stockton, Norwood and Schurz, who would have voted nay.

The Civil Rights bill was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs, Ames, Anthony, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Ferry (Mich), Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Logan, Morrill (Vt.), Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pool, Robertson, Sawyer, Scott, Sprague, Wilson and Wright.—Total, 27.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Blair Casserly, Cooper, Davis (Wis.), Hamilton (Md.), Johnston, Kelly, Norwood, Ramsey, Sanlsbury, Stevenson, Thurman and Vickers.—Total, 14.

The Civil rights bill, which passed the Senate this morning provides that the owners or persons in charge of any public inn or any place of public amusement or entertainment for which license is required and the owners or persons in charge of any stage coach, railroad or other means of public carriage for passengers or freight make any distinction as to admission or accommodation on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, they shall be punishable for such offense by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, and shall be liable to such damages in any of the United States courts.

The amnesty bill provides that all the political disabilities imposed by the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, officers in the Judicial, military and naval service of the United States, heads of departments and foreign Ministers.

The President Signs the Amnesty Bill.

The President this afternoon signed the bill to remove the political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth article of the amendments to the Constitution. The exceptions will, it is supposed, cover less than two hundred cases including Jefferson Davis and Jno. C. Breckenridge.

TERRIBLE DISASTER

HALIFAX, N. S. May 20.—The Harbor Grace papers contain details of a fearful disaster which occurred at Labrador. On the 11th of March last the brig Huntsman, Captain Robert Dawes, sailed from Harbor Grace with a crew of sixty-two men on a sealing voyage. When off Cape Charles, Labrador, on Saturday, April 20th, in company with the Rescue, Vesta and Lord Clyde, and near Battle Harbor the Huntsman was forced ahead, a gale from the northeast suddenly sprung up and the Huntsman was driven upon the rocks. The night was pitch dark. Before the vessel struck, three seamen saw the rocks and jumped overboard to try and save themselves, but were instantly killed by the rush of floating ice. The remain fifty-nine took to the rigging and in five minutes afterwards both masts went over. Only seventeen of the crew escaped. Of these seventeen all but three were variously injured by having their arms and legs broken and bodies bruised. They managed to reach the Rescue by crawling over the ice a distance of half a mile. Forty-five men were lost, most of them leaving families at or near Harbor Grace. The other vessels escaped with little damage.

THE CROPS.

Swarms of Locusts in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, May 22.—A gentleman of our city, hunting in a border county, Ky., to-day, reports that the locusts have appeared there by millions. The trees and grounds are literally covered with them. They appear after daylight. There is a fear that they will do much damage to the fruit, &c.

GREELEY ACCEPTS.

FULL TEXT OF HIS LETTER.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The following is the official notice to Mr. Greeley of the Liberal Republican nomination:

CINCINNATI, May 3, 1872.

DEAR SIR:—The National Convention of Liberal Republicans of the United Srates have instructed the undersigned, President, Vice President and Secretaries of the Convention to inform you that you have been nominated as the candidate of the Liberal Republicans for the Presidency of the United States. We also submit to you the address and resolutions unanimously adopted by the Convention. Be pleased to signify to us your acceptance of the platform and nomination, and believe us very truly yours.

[Signed.] CARL SCHURZ, President.
GEO. W. JULIAN, Vice President.
WM. E. MCLEAN,
JNO. G. DAVIDSON,
J. H. RHODES,
Secretaries.

Hon. Horace Greeley, New York.

Mr. Greeley's Reply.

NEW YORK, May 20.

GENTLEMEN:—I have chosen not to acknowledge your letter of the 3d instant, until I could learn how the work of your Convention was received in all parts of our great country, and judge whether that work was approved and ratified by the mass of our fellow-citizens. Their response has from day to day reached me through telegrams, letters, and the comments of journalists, independent of official patronage, and indifferent to the smiles or frowns of power. The number and character of these unconstrained, unpurchased, unsolicited utterances satisfy me that the movement, which found expression at Cincinnati, has received the stamp of public approval, and been hailed by a majority of our countrymen as the harbinger of a better day for the Republic.

I do not misinterpret this approval as especially complimentary to myself, nor even to the chivalrous and justly esteemed gentlemen, with whose name I thank your Convention for associating mine. I receive and welcome it as the spontaneous and deserved tribute to that admirable platform of principles, wherein your Convention so tersely, so lucidly, so forcibly set forth the convictions, which impelled, and the purpose, which guided its cause, a platform, which, casting behind it the wreck and rubbish of worn-out contentions and bygone feuds, embobies, in fit and few words, the needs and aspirations of to-day.

Though thousands stand ready to condemn your every act, hardly a syllable or criticism or cavil has been aimed at your platform, of which the substance may be fairly epitomized as follows:

1. All political rights and franchises, which have been acquired through our late bloody convulsion, must and shall be guaranteed; maintained, endorsed and respected ever more.

2. All political rights and franchises, which have been lost through that convulsion, should and must be promptly restored and re-established, so that there shall be henceforth no proscribed class and no disfranchised caste within the limits of our Union, whose long-estranged people shall reunite and fraternize upon the broad basis of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage.

3. That, subject to our solemn Constitutional obligations to maintain the equal rights of all citizens, our policy should aim at local self-government and not at centralization; that the civil authority should be supreme over the military; that the writ of *habeas corpus* should be jealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom; that the individual citizen should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order, and that there shall be no subversion of the internal policy of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe.

4. There shall be a real and not merely a simulated reform in the civil service of the Republic, to which end it is indispensible that the chief dispenser of its vast official patronage shall be shielded from the main temptation to use his power selfishly, and as a rule inexorably forbidding and precluding his re-election.

5. The raising of revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise, shall be recognized and treated as the people's immediate business to be shaped and directed by them through their Representatives in Congress, whose action thereon the President must neither overrule by his veto, attempt to dictate nor presume to punish by bestowing office only on those who agree with him, or withdrawing it from those who do not.

6. That the public lands must be sacredly reserved for occupation and requisition by cultivators, and not recklessly squandered on the projectors of railroads for which our people have no present need, and the premature construction of which is annually plunging us deeper and deeper into the abysses of foreign indebtedness.

7. That the achievement of these grand purposes of universal beneficence is expected and sought at the hands of all who approve them, irrespective of past affiliations.

8. That the public faith must at all hazards be maintained and the national credit preserved.

9. That the patriotic devotedness and inestimable services of our fellow citizens, who, as soldiers or sailors, upheld the flag and maintained the unity of the Republic, shall ever be gratefully remembered and honorably requitted.

These propositions, so ably and forcibly presented in the platform of your Convention, have already fixed the attention and commanded the assent of a large majority of our countrymen, who joyfully adopt them, as I do, as the basis of a true, beneficent national association of a new departure from the jealousies, strifes and hates which have no longer adequate motive, or even plausible pretext, in an atmosphere of peace, fraternity and mutual good will.

In vain do the drill-sergeants of decaying organizations flourish menacingly their truncheons, and angrily insist that the files shall be closed and straightened. In vain do the whippers-in of parties, once vital because rooted in the vital needs of the hour, protest against the straying and bolting, denounce men nowise their inferiors as traitors and renegades, and threaten them with infamy and ruin.

I am confident that the American people have already made your cause their own, fully resolved that their brave hearts and strong arms shall bear it on to triumph. In this faith, and with the distinct understanding that, if elected, I shall be President not of a party, but of the whole people, I accept your nomination, in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen, North and South, are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm which has too long divided them, forgetting that they have been enemies in the joyful consciousness that they are and must henceforth remain brethren.

Yours, gratefully,

(Signed) HORACE GREELEY.

To Hon. Carl Schurz, President; Hon. Geo. W. Julian, Vice President, and Messrs. Wm. E. McLean, Jno. G. Davidson, J. H. Rhodes, Secretaries of the National Convention of Liberal Republicans of the United States.

BALLOTING FOR BISHOPS.

Interesting Proceedings in the Methodist Episcopal General Conference Yesterday.

NEW YORK, May 21.—To-day was set apart for the election of Bishops in the Methodist General Conference, and in consequence an immense audience was in attendence.

A resolution not to count the ballot cast for less than eight candidates was tabled.

Dr. Sloan said thirty years ago at the election of Bishops there had been ballot stuffing. He hoped no such thing would be discovered here. If so the vote should be taken over again.

An Indiana delegate demanded that the laity and clergy vote separately for Bishops.

The motion for a separate vote was lost amid tremendous cheering.

A delegate called attention to the demonstrations of the audience, and moved that the galleries be cleared. [Hisses from the galleries.]

Bishop Ames asked the police, if any present, to clear the galleries.

A delegate stated that a great portion of the disturbance came from the delegates themselves.

The Conference then proceeded to vote by ballot for Bishops. The process was very tedious, and after the tellers had retired to count the vote, Bishop Richardson, of Canada, was introduced and addressed the Conference.

Reports were received and adopted from the Committee on the Baker University schools in Germany and Switzerland, and the schools in the United States and on the mischief caused by the multiplication of Seminaries and Colleges.

Dr. Carlton then moved that the rules be suspended to receive a reply from him to Dr. Lanahan's report. Adopted.

The paper was then read. It declares that the report of Dr. Lanahan seeks to convict Goodenough of complicity with Porter in the purchase of paper, and that said report is a wicked slander on an honest man.

The paper refers to Dr. Lanahan's report as the creation of the feverish dreams of the assistant agent, and denies that Dr. Lanahan was ever refused access to the papers of the Book Concern. The paper further declares that the allegations that the officers of the Concern were engaged in oil speculations are as baseless as they are base. It further charges that the accountants whom Dr. Lanahan employed to ferret out the alleged wrongs of the Book Concern were of doubtful reputation, and that Dr. Lanahan had conferences with the editors of certain secular papers the evening before the publication of the offensive articles.

At 2:40 P. M. the tellers returned with the following result:

First Ballot.

W. L. Harris, central Ohio, 270; R. S. Foster, New York, 232; Thomas Boreman, Iowa, 293.

These three are elected Bishops. There were 408 ballots cast; necessary to a choice 205. Only the above mentioned had a majority.

The following received votes as given below:

Rev. Dr. Wiley, 170; Rev. Dr. Merrill, 170; Rev. Jesse T. Peck, 161; Rev. Gilbert Haven, 148; Rev. E. O. Haven, 130; Rev. J. M. Read, 111; Rev. E. G. Andrews, 111; Rev. T. M. Eddy, 105; Rev. J. P. Newnaw, 100; Rev. J. W. Walden, 90; Rev. C. D. Foss, 85; Rev. Dr. Fowler, 84; Rev. Dr. Crary, 82; Rev. Dr. Cummings, 58; Rev. Mr. Kennel, 57; Rev. Dr. Brush, 50; Rev. Mr. Pershing, 48; Rev. Mr. Martin, 46; Rev. Mr. Hamlin, 43; Rev. Mr. Hunt, 32; Rev. Mr. Nutt, 26; Rev. Mr. Mattack, 23, Rev. Mr. Brown, 23; Rev. Mr. Fuller, 23.

The Conference adjourned to meet again in the afternoon to complete the election.

On re-assembling the Conference after adopting the report of the Committee on Freedmen, proceeded to vote for five additional bishops

A resolution was passed that the tellers sit with closed doors.

Second Ballot.

The tellers returned and gave the following as the result of the second ballot for bishops.

The whole number of votes 400, necessary for choice, 201.

J. W. Wiley, 156, elected; S. M. Morrill, 223, elected; G. Haven; 182; J. F. Peck, 178; E. G. Andrews, 143; E. O. Haven, 119; J. M. Reed, 112; T. M. Eddy, 104; J. M. Waldron, 96; J. P. Newman, 84; C. D. Foss, 61; N. E. Cobley, 66; B. F. Crary, 51; Moses Hill, 31; C. H. Fowler, 51; W. Brush, 37; A. Martin, 25; A. J. Kennett, 26, J. Cummings, 34; and several others less than 20.

On the report of the committee on the state of the church being read, Dr. Sloor, of Baltimore, protested against it as a milk and water report, as indefinite and not providing for bringing the young people to church.

Adjourned.

LABOR NOTES.

The laborers who have worked on the new post office are about to take steps to obtain pay for the two extra hours they have worked per day since the passage of the eight hour law.

The rumor of yesterday that the carpenters intend to strike for four dollars a day is gaining credence as they have not gone to work and their Committee is still in secret session.

Some of the German cabinet makers, upholsterers and furniture manufacturers held meetings to-day, and resolved to resist any arrangement to abridge a day's labor, while others have granted the demand of the men for the eight hour rule.

The sash and blind makers are to return to work to-morrow on the eight hour system in all the shops except two, the proprietors of which hold out for the old system.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A HALF Devon cow belonging to James F. Randolph, of Adamsville, recently gave birth to a calf which weighed when twenty-four hours old, 124 pounds.—*Greenville Advance.*

DAVE HUMPHREYS is the oldest engineer on the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but is yet very lively.

A COLORED barber in Altoona has been appointed a Notary Public for that city by Gov. Geary.

POLITICAL.

The Greeley Feeling Among Wisconsin Democrats.

MILWAUKEE, May 18.—At an informal gathering of the members of the Democratic State Central Committee and of Democrats from all parts of the State, assembled to attend their official meeting, the Greeley feeling was largely predominant. A poll of the members showed: 10, Greeley; 2, anti-Greeley; and 4, non-committal.

Liberal Meeting at Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, May 18.—Another large Greeley and Brown meeting was held here to-night. Col. Wilson, late Speaker of the Lower House of the Legislature, a Democrat, made the principal speech.

Virginia Conservatives Endorse Greeley

RICHMOND, VA., May 18.—The State Conservative Committee has issued a call for a Convention at Richmond on the 27th of June next. The members of the Committee generally represented the feeling of the State overwhelmingly in favor Greeley and Brown.

The Ultra-Radicals of Kansas for Grant

LITTLE ROCK, May 18.—The State Convention of that branch of the Republican party known as the Clayton wing, met and adjourned to-day. It was largely attended. Every county except five was represented. The State and National administrations were endorsed, and twelve delegates to Philadelphia instructed to vote for the renomination of Gen. Grant. The course of Senator Clayton was also endorsed, and the Brooks party denounced as disorganizers. No action was taken on the subject of amnesty. The general disposition was to oppose it. Greeley was denounced as the nominee of the Democracy.

Greeley and Brown in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18.—Col. W. H. Hatch, of St. Louis, by special invitation of prominent citizens, delivered an eloquent address to-night at the National Theatre to a large and appreciative audience. He favors Greeley and Brown.

The Grant Sentiment in Pennsylvania Considerable.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The *North American*, owned by Morton McMichael, leader of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Republican National Convention, will contain an editorial to-morrow demanding the selection of a Pennsylvanian for Vice President in order to secure the success of the ticket in this State.

The Greeley Headquarters at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The friends of Greeley and Brown have established headquarters at St. Marie's Hotel, and communications are to be addressed to John D. Defrees, until the Congressional organization for the campaign is perfected.

RELIGIOUS.

The M. E. General Conference.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The Methodist General Conference re-assembled this morning, Bishop Ames presiding. A number of special Committees were announced, when the Committee on the Episcopacy reported that the progress made by the colored clergymen was very encouraging and that there is nothing in their race or color which ought to be a bar to their election to the Episcopate. The Committee also recommended the institution of eight additional Bishops.

Dr. Slicer, of Baltimore, moved to amend by making the number six. He urged that it was better to leave two open rather than burden the church with their support.

A motion to lay the amendment on the table was lost—268 to 182. The amendment was lost on a motion to adopt the report and the resolution carried.

The memorial services were the order of the day, Dr. Hibbard in the chair. Bishop Simpson read brief sketches of Bishops Baker, Clark, Thompson and Kingsley.

Dr. Curry read a memorial sketch of the late Bishop Thompson.

Dr. Hill read a sketch of the life of Bishop Kingsley, and Rev. Dr. Hitchcock read a sketch of the life of Bishop Clark.

Adjourned.

The Reform Presbyterian General Synod met again this morning at Duffield Street Church, Brooklyn.

Rev. Dr. Gaily delivered an address on the subject of unanimity in prayer necessary to its efficiency.

The Committee on the Pittsburgh minutes reported the resolution therein contained as unpresbyterian. The resolution was that in case the Committee on supplies failed to furnish the first church, Pittsburgh with preaching every Sabbath, the congregation shall have liberty to provide preaching from another source.

The synod directs the Presbytery to reconsider their action. The recommendation was adopted.

BRUTAL BUTCHERY.

Spanish Soldiers Surprise a Camp of Non-Combatants, and Murder Every Soul in It, Old Men and Women and Children.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A letter received in this city yesterday by Senor Aguilera, Agent of the Cuban Republicans, from General Maximo Gomez, dated March 11th, says: On the 17th ult., about two hundred Spaniards under the command of Captain Delerio, operating under immediate orders from Brigadier General Campos, surprised a camp inhabited by Cuban families on the bank of the Arroyo Blanco, on the road between Guantonomo and Saqua de Taumo, and murdered every soul in it. The victims are twenty-five women, six children and twelve old men. The Spaniards were afterwards defected and cut to pieces by Gomez's forces.

JOURNALISTIC.

A Free Puff for the Indianapolis "Sentinel."

INDIANAPOLIS, May 19.—The *Sentinel* has changed hands, and the new proprietors make their bow to the public to-morrow morning. The articles of the association, filed with the Secretary of State, are signed by John Fishback, Lucienne G. Matthews, and Thomas Ryan. The general management of the paper will be under the direction of Mr. Fishback, a highly respected citizen, and Mr. Matthews, for twenty years connected with the New Albany *Ledger*. The *Sentinel*, under its new management, will be thoroughly Democratic, as heretofore, but will "independently discuss the public and party measures and be free to criticise the acts of party leaders and public officials. The association is organised on substantial basis, and has every prospect of a prosperous career.

Col. W. B. Brown, a wealthy stock raiser, residing just outside of Kansas City, was assassinated in his yard on Thursday evening by an unknown person, but supposed to be a young man whose sister Brown is alleged to have seduced.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NATIONAL REFINERS' ASSOCIATION.

Nothing Definite Accomplished.

The National Oil Refiners' Convention, which has been in session for two days past at Titusville, adjourned yesterday without reaching any definite result.

Four plans, known as Pitcairn's, McGowan's, the Pittsburgh and the Creek Refiners' plans, were submitted by President A. P. Bennett to the Convention and duly considered. Considerable debate took place as to the feasibility of the different plans.

Mr. Frew, in referring to the McGowan plan, stated that none of the plans seemed to have been thoroughly digested, and thought it better to take these plans home with them, and adjourn to meet, say, in about two weeks. He thought they were making progress, and looked upon the refiner as the agent of the producer. If we do not get a good price for refined, we cannot do justice to the producer.

Mr. Allan thought that they ought to get some plan for mutual protection. It is understood that some arrange ment will have to be made with the transportation companies to discourage the carrying of crude, which is more dangerous than refined. It should be carried as short a distance as possible, and refine all the oil here, if it can be done. We should make the experiment for a year. The Philadelphia, New York and Boston works shall receive 50 per cent. of their value, and be paid for lying still and those here for running. We want protection for our refining interests here.

Mr. McGowan was afraid that this plan would not work. We have tried co-operation on the creek before, and tried to run on bonds, and on honor, but it would not work. We have failed to tie ourselves together legally by a forfeit. Such a forfeit cannot be collected.

Mr. Waring said, we cannot be consolidated without a binding agreement, by which we can compel each other to act in good faith.

Mr. Waring said that it might be advisable to adjourn and meet again in a few weeks. There were some objections to going into a joint stock company. He would suegest that meanwhile a committee be appointed to report on the capacity of each refinery; also the cost of refining in each district.

After some further debate the following resolution of Mr. McGowan's was put and carried:

Resolved, That our object as a convention is not to create any organization or corporation for the purpose of extorting unjust gains, but that our sole design is to protect ourselves from further loss in our business, by an erdeavor to obtain a larger price for our refined product, and thus enable us to pay a larger price to the producer for his crude petroleum.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

OIL STATISTICS.

Refining Capacity of Pittsburgh and Other Points.

From the Titusville *Herald* of Saturday we glean the following statistics concerning the oil interests, and the refining capacity of the different sections. The figures were furnished us by refiners from each location reported, and are believed to be correct:

OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER.

The figures following each name represent the amount of crude used per month; the star denotes works not now running.

Titusville—Porter, Moreland & Co., 25,000; Easterly & Davis, 10,000; Bennett, Warner & Co., 15,000; Pickering, Chambers & Co., 6,000; Jackson & Emmerson, 4,000; All others, 6,000 barrels.

Miller Farm—Johnson, Perry & Co., 5,000; Dudley & Co., 2,000; Williams Bros, 3,000.

Gregg Switch—*J. Wallace (two works), 5,000 barrels.

Pioneer—*Whitford & Northrup, 1,000 barrels.

Boyd Farm—*J. N. Patterson, 4,000 barrels.

Petroleum Centre—*Bartlett & Newton, 1,000; H. C. & Co., 5,500 barrels.

Columbia Farm—Columbia Oil Works, 5,500

Tarr Farm—Levi Kerr 1,500 bbls.

Rynd Farm—John Wallace, 2,000 bbls.

Rouseville—Doe & Frazier, 1,200 bbls.

M'Clintockville—*Wamsutta Oil Works, 2,500 bbls.

Oil City—Economy Oil Works, 5,500 bbls.

Siveeeyville—Imperial Oil Works, 20,000 bbls.

Oleopolis — *Prather, Patterson & Hatch, 2,500 bbls.

Tidioute—*Day & Co., 2,500 bbls.

Cleveland, which has long been the great centre of the refining interest, has a capacity which requires 16,000 bbls., of crude daily. The Standard Oil Company, which has absorbed all other other refineries except those of Hanna, Chapin & Co., and Bishop & Hassil, takes about 15,000 bbls., of this.

Pittsburgh uses about 10,000 bbls., daily, a large portion of which goes to the branch of the Standard Company located in this city.

New York has about the same capacity as Pittsburgh. Boston, about 1,500, and Baltimore 500.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS HORROR.

A Puddler Cut into Shreds on the Connellsville Railroad.

At an early hour on Saturday morning the body of Henry Collins, a puddler in Everson & Preston's mill was found cut literally into shreds, on the Connellsville Railroad, above the Birmingham bridge. The body was horribly mangled and the fragments scattered promiscuously.

Coroner West empannelled a jury when it appeared that the deceased was killed by a through freight train west, about the time mentioned. One witness testified that at about nine o'clock on Friday evening he saw Collins on the street, talking to a young lady, and that he seemed perfectly sober at the time. Another witness, a boarder at Mr. Evans' house, who slept with Collins, testified that at about ten o'clock that night he and deceased went to bed together. At the time of retiring Collins seemed perfectly sober. Witness went to sleep very soon, with Collins lying quietly by his side, and knew nothing more until he was called to get up on Saturday. He knows nothing whatever of Collins' getting up in the night, or what reason he could have had for so doing.

As the engineer and brakeman of the train were not present the inquest was adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock. Deceased was twenty-two years of age and unmarried. It is stated by some of the friends of the deceased that the latter was in the habit of walking in his sleep, and are strongly of opinion that he was killed while in a state of somnambulism.

Some of the workmen in the mill where Collins worked, state that he came to the mill on Saturday morning, put a "heat" into his furnace, and went out. It is conjectured that he sat down upon the track and fell asleep.

The Late Commander Crosman.

The drowning of this gallant young officer, at Greytown, Nicaragua, has already been noticed. The following additional particulars are given in a letter to his father, General Crosman, from Chester Hatfield, a comrade of the late Commander:

Yesterday your son, Commander Crosman, left the ship about half past nine, intending to cross the bar and confer with Mr. Hollenbeck, in Greytown, on matters connected with the expedition. He had with him the best boat and crew of the ship, and a number of times before they have passed through the surf in safety: in fact, so repeatedly have they gone in and out that we had ceased to experience any anxiety when the boat went on shore. Yesterday, however, in crossing the surf, the boat capsized. The occupants, however, managed to reach her again, and all got foothold on the bar, where, under direction of Commander Crosman, they righted her and commenced getting the water out of her. She was again turned over, and your son, with others, washed away from her. They all succeeded in regaining their places by the boat again, but again the boat was turned over by the surf, and on this occasion three of the crew were separated from the boat beyond a possibility of recovering their places by her. Commander Crosman was not only washed away from the boat, but also from the bar, where until this time they had all been able to maintain a footing. He then struck out to swim to a small sand bank not far distant, but the current, which was running with great force, carried him away with great rapidity, drifting him into the surf at a point about two hundred feet distant from the place where the boat was first overturned. When last seen he was floating upon his back, resting from his exertions in swimming. In an instant afterward he was overwhelmed in the surf. The boat, after drifting in the surf for more than a mile, at the end of about two hours was thrown upon the beach. From those who were saved I learn that Captain Crosman up to the movement when last washed away from the boat preserved his coolness and presence of mind, giving orders for the preservation of the lives of the men, encouraging them by his words and his example, and assuring them that by implicit obedience to his orders they would be saved. I have no doubt that attention and obedience to the orders and instructions, which he gave just before he was washed away from the boat, preserved the lives of those who untimely reached the shore. All possible efforts were made from the ship to rescue those in the water. Minute guns were fired to bring to their assistance native boatmen from the shore. Three other boats were sent from the ship, two of which capsized. From the ship we could see two persons standing upon the bar, one of whom we all believed to be Commander Crosman. It was toward these that all our efforts were directed, and it was while endeavoring to reach them that the second and third boats got in the surf. Finally, about 11:45, a shore boat made its appearance and rescued these two, leaving them on the beach and then going to the assistance of the boats. It was not, however, until 2 o'clock in the afternoon that all the people were picked up and collected on the shore, when it was ascertained that Commander Crosman, Master Forde, and four seamen were missing. This was then signalled off to the ship. When, at twelve, we had seen the two persons rescued from the bar, one of whom we believed to be your son, you can readily believe that a great feeling of gladness was felt throughout the ship, the news being instantly communicated to all the men. We believed that all the others by clinging to their boats would be saved, but the saddest day I have ever seen on shipboard, was when the news was signalled off to us at two o'clock that those whom we believed to be safe—about whom we had ceased to entertain any anxiety—were drowned. Even in the short time during which we had all been associated together, the zeal and ability manifested by Crosman in the expedition of which we were all members, had drawn us to him, and so enlisted our feelings in the undertaking of which he was at the head, that with his loss we felt our loss was truly a great one. I need not speak of his reputation in the service. You must know it well yourself, that it was such *true* gold, it were folly by words of mine to attempt to gild it.

Walking.

Walking briskly with an exciting object or pleasureable interest ahead, is the most healthful of all forms of exercise except that of encouragingly remunerative, steady labor in the open air; and yet multitudes in the city, whose health urgently requires exercise, seldom walk when they can ride, if the distance is a mile or more. It is worse in the country, especially with the well-to-do; a horse or carriage must be brought to the door even if less distances have to be passed. Under the conditions first named, walking is a bliss; it gives animation to the mind, it vivifies the circulation, it paints the cheek and sparkles the eye and wakes up the whole being, physical, mental and moral. We know a family of children in this city who, from the age of seven had to walk nearly two miles to school, winter and summer; whether sleet or storm, or rain, or burning sun, they made it an ambition never to stay away from school on account of the weather, and never to be "late," and one of them was heard to boast that in seven years it had never been necessary to give an "excuse" for being one minute behind time, even although in winterit was necessary to dress by gaslight. They did not average two day's sickness in a year, and later they thought nothing of walking twelve miles at a time in the Swiss mountains. Sometimes they would be caught in drenching rains and wet to the skin; on such occasions they made it a point to do one thing, let it rain, and trudged on more vigorously until every threat was dry before they reached home.—[Hall's Journal of Health.

Memorial Celebration.

The annual memorial celebration and decoration of graves of Confederate dead took place at Hollywood Cemetery, near Richmond, on Wednesday last. The Dispatch says:

Yesterday the decorations equalled, if they did not surpass, those of any former occasion, and when night settled over the City of the Dead the moon shone on a mass of flowers. A new feature in the celebration was afforded by the presence of the military in uniform—most of the companies having been organized during the past year, and many of them bearing the names of those a number of whose members sleep in the cemetery. The crowd on the grounds was variously estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand, and the latter figure is probably not above the mark. The avenues were all thronged, and the hillsides and valleys were dotted with groups.

The Death of the Cannibal Dwarf.

Barnum's Museum and Menagerie met with quite a loss on Tuesday in the death of the notorious cannibal dwarf, which occurred at the Pennsylvania Hotel, York, Pa. The little Fiji exhibited symptoms of indisposition several days ago, and the manager sent the "General," as he was called, to New York, to be cared for, but the little savage becoming restless in the absence of his associates, he was returned to the company. Like all of his race, he had a native horror of shoes and clothing. He refused everything like food or nourishment, and apparently thought of nothing but his native island. The miniature being was dying, and while his keeper was doing his best to cheer him up and make him take medicine, he fell back dead. His three native companions, who up to this time were wholly indifferent, now howled incessantly. The scene subsequent sent a thrill through the few conversant with the facts. Shortly after the corpse was placed in the coffin, Mr. S. S. Smith, the keeper, locked the door upon the three companions in an adjoining room, and left the building. He states that he was not absent thirty minutes, but that upon returning a scene presented itself too horrible for recital. Mr. Smith promptly interfered, and the two miserable beings went sullenly to their apartment. The remains were quietly buried in the evening.

VARIETIES.

A FRENCH colony in Franklin, Kan., has established a velvet manufactory at that place which is said to be the first one in the United States.

MR. ARNOLD and Miss Powell, of Carrollton, Miss., who were shortly to be married, died recently upon the same day and of the same disease. In death they were not divided.

GOV. CARPENTER, of Iowa, has presented the State Historical Society the rope prepared to hang the murderer Stanley, previous to the passage of the act abolishing capital punishment.

AT a funeral, lately, there stood in the house of the defunct an old-fashioned clock, which, when it finished the announcement of the meridian hour, was made to play a tune. The officiating minister was in the midst of his sermons when, noon having arrived, the clock commenced striking twelve. In a very solemn tone he impressed on his hearers the inevitable flight of time; but the exhortation was evidently ineffective, as the clock instantly followed with the cheery old notes of "Take your time, Miss Lucy."

THE Czar of Russia is reported to be again subject to fits of profound melancholy. During his resent visit to Sivadia, the Emperor lived a very solitary life and was constantly sombre and taciturn. For hours together he would occupy himself in solitary walks, or remain shut up in his room, where he saw no one. The mystical ideas by which he has for some years been possessed have obtained great influence over his mind, and according to the testimony of individuals who have had opportunities of judging, his mental powers are seriously affected.

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Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

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THE TARIFF.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1872.

The Tax and Tariff Bill.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax and Tariff Bill.

Mr. BROOKS offered an amendment to the item on paper, which was fixed yesterday at 90 per cent. of the existing duties, provided that the duty on printing paper, whether sized or unsized, shall be equal, and 20 per cent. ad valorem. Agreed to—80 to 76.

Mr. SHELDON moved to insert the following paragraph: On vermuth 40 per cent. ad valorem." Agreed to.

Mr. DAWES moved to insert the following paragraph: On mustard, ground in bulk, 10 cents per pound; in glass or tin, 14 cents. Also the following: Mustard seed, brown or white, free of duty. Agreed to. Also the following: On zante or other currants, 1 cent per pound; on figs 2½ cents; on raisins 2½ cents. Agreed to. Also to amend the items taxing acids by making acetous and pyrolygneous acids of the specific gravity of 10.47 or less, 5 cents per pound, and over that specific gravity 30 cents per pound. Agreed to.

Mr. KERR moved to insert a paragraph making the duty on copper in ores 2½ cents per pound if fine copper, &c.; on all regular, or black or coarse copper, 3 cents; old copper, 3½ cents; in plates, bars, &c., 4 cents; on copper in rolled plates, &c., and on all manufacturers of copper 40 per cent ad valorem. Agreed to—76 to 65.

Mr. FRYE moved to insert the following paragraph: On emery ore $6 per ton, and on emery grains 2 cents per pound. Ageed to—75 to 71.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to insert the following paragraph: On preserved or condensed milk 35 per cent. ad valorem. Agreed to.

Mr. HILL moved to insert the following paragraph: Ot. oat meal 1 cent per pound. Bejected.

Mr. BECK moved to insert a paragraph authorizing one half of the

Customs Duties to be Paid in Legal Tender Notes.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) suggested one-third.

Mr. BECK accepted the modification.

Mr. SARGENT offered as a substitute to make notes of gold banks duly organized under the United States laws, receivable for import duties. Rejected.

Mr. BECK'S proposition making one-third of the duties payable in legal tender notes, was agreed to—94 to 63.

Mr. SARGENT offered a proviso that national bank notes, required to be redeemed in gold, may be received for import duties. Agreed to.

Mr. DAWES offered an additional proviso that the provision of this section (Mr. Beck's) shall not go into effect until the national currency shall be at par with gold. Rejected—65 to 92.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to add to the section a provision that it shall not continue in force, except as to gold notes, after any increase shall be authorized by law in the present volume of United States notes.

Mr. WHITTHORNE moved to add to Mr. Garfield's amendment the words "except notes issued to retire five per cent. United States bonds." Rejected

Mr. Garfield's amendment was rejected—46 to 76.

Mr. STARKWEATHER moved that the section should not go into effect until after a year. Rejected.

Mr. BLAIR (Mo.) moved to make the duty on type, type metal and stereotype plates 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Without voting on it the committee rose, on motion of Mr. DAWES, because it was so difficult to get a quorum to vote.

The Absentees.

After considerable colloquy as to the absence of members and the difficulty of getting those in attendance to vote—

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution directing the clerk to request all absent members to return to the House.

Mr. Dawes' resolution was adopted, and the House again went into Committee on the Tariff and Tax bill.

Mr. BROOKS moved to add to Mr. Blair's amendment the words "and on lead and other materials that enter into type 10 per cent. advalorem." Rejected—57 to 77.

Mr. Blair's amendment was rejected.

Mr. DAWES moved to make the duty on plate glass 90 per cent, of the existing duties. Agreed to.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to add the following paragraph: On tin in sheets or plates 15 per cent. advalorem. Agreed to—87 to 40.

Mr. BURCHARD moved to make the tax on wood screws, two inches or over in length, 4c per pound; less than two inches 6c., and less than ¾ inches 9c. Agreed to.

Mr. DUELL moved to make moosic iron made from sand ore $10 per ton.

Mr. CONGER moved to make it $6 30. The amendment was agreed to.

The committee then passed to the next section, which, on motion of Mr. MERRIAM, was amended so as to read "That all acts requiring duties to be assessed on packages, commission, brokerage, cost of transportation, shipment, and other like costs and incidental charges incurred in packing and shipping merchandise are hereby repealed."

The committee then passed to the next section enumerating the articles to be placed on

The Free List.

Mr. DAWES moved to add cocoa. Agreed to

Mr. HARRIS, (Va.,) moved to insert printers' type. Accepted.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to insert printing paper. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, (Ohio,) the items admitting skins free of duty was amended by adding the words "except sheep skins with wool on."

Mr. GARFIELD moved to add to the free list books printed in foreign languages, and books in the English language of an edition unrevised in twenty years. Agreed to.

Mr. CONGER moved to add gilling twine and net twine for fishermen. Rejected.

Mr. L. MYERS moved to strike calomel from the free list. Rejected.

Mr. DAWES moved to insert quicksilver. Agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT moved to insert jute butts. Agreed to.

Mr. WALLS moved to add after the words "bulbous roots" the words "and tropical and semi-tropical plants of all kinds." Agreed to.

Mr. KELLEY moved to insert tin. Rejected.

Mr. L. MYERS moved to strike out Epsom salts. Rejected.

Mr. KERR moved to insert buckwheat. Rejected.

Mr. McINTYRE moved to insert salt. Rejected—64 to 81.

On motion of Mr. STARKWEATHER, saltpetre was inserted.

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG, gunpowder was added to it.

On motion of Mr. TOWNSEND (N. Y.), jute was inserted.

Mr. BUTLER, (Mass.) moved to insert extracts of barks for tanning purposes. Agreed to.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to insert pine lumber for building and fencing. Rejected—66 to 83.

Mr. DUELL moved to insert fish. Rejected.

Mr. McCORMICK moved to insert quinine. Agreed to.

Mr. McNEELY moved to strike out lard. Rejected. Also to strike out charcoal and insert coal. Rejected.

Mr. HUBBARD moved to insert grindstones. Rejected.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTS moved to insert liquorice. Agreed to.

Mr. STORM moved to insert emery ore. Agreed to.

Mr. COTTON moved to insert seeds of forest trees. Agreed to.

Mr. WALL moved to strike out perishable fruits. Agreed to.

Motions were made and rejected to put on the free list medicinal books, firewood, leather, newspapers, sal soda, cotton, waste books used in colleges and schools,

Old White Hats and Coats.

wheat and the Holy Bible.

The committee then passed to the sections following the free list.

Mr. KELLEY moved to strike out the section which amends the eighth section of the tariff act of June, 1864, in regard to ribbons. Agreed to.

The committee then passed on to the eighth section, which allows lumber, timber, hemp, manilla, iron, steel and copper to be imported free duty, to be used in the construction of wooden sailing vessels for the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States.

Mr. HALE moved to strike out the exception as to foreign vessels so as to let the section apply to all vessels. Rejected—61 to 63.

Mr. LYNCH moved to allow vessels built under the provisions of the section to engage in the coastwise trade two months in any one year.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend Mr. Lynch's amendment by making it apply to steamboats on the interior waters of the United States. Agreed to.

Mr. LYNCH'S amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. KELLEY moved to make an allowance equal to the duty where articles of American produce are used. Rejected.

Mr. COX moved to repeal the registry law of 1792, and to admit foreign built vessels to American registry, but his motion was ruled out on a point of order.

The Committee, having reached the internal revenue sections of the bill, rose after a motion to repeal the whole Internal Revenue system, on which no vote was taken.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill was passed authorizing defendants in United States Courts to testify in their own behalf.

The Tariff Bill

then came up in Committee of the Whole.

On motion, the duty on quinine was reduced from 25 per cent to 10 per cent.

Mr. STARKWEATHER moved to strike out the item taxing saltpetre 3 per cent per pound and put it on the free list.

Mr. DAWES warned the House that this motion was in the interest of the Hazard and Dupont Powder Mill Companies, two of the greatest monopolies in the country.

The amendment was agreed to—73 to 52.

An amendment striking out the item taxing sal soda and soda ash one-fourth cent. per pound was rejected.

The duty on santonine was reduced to one dollar per pound and on strychnine to 30 cents per ounce.

The duty on rum, essence or oil, and bay-rum, essence or oil, was reduced to 50 cents per ounce.

Mr. HOAR moved to add to the item taxing books, &c., 12½ cents per pound, an exemption of those imported for public libraries, colleges, schools, philosophical societies, &c.

Mr. KERR moved to reduce the rate to 10 cents per pound.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to put school books on the free list.

Mr. BANKS argued in favor of fixing the duty on books at as low a rate as consistent with the interests of American publishers, and suggested a reduction of the ad valorem rate to 10 or 15 cents.

After a long discussion, Mr. Holman's amendment, making school books, charts and maps used by common schools, Bibles and testaments free of duty, was rejected—69 to 72.

Mr. Kerr's amendment to reduce the duty on books from 12½ to 10 cents per pound, was rejected—75 to 78.

Mr. Hoar's amendment was agreed to and also the one offered by Mr. Garfield, excepting books in foreign languages and English editions of old works unrevised for twenty years.

Mr. DAWES moved to put the duty on paper at 90 per cent. of the existing duties as a substitute for the paragraph taxing sized printing paper at 29 per cent. Agreed to—84 to 78.

Final Adjournment.

Mr. BUTLER, (Mass.,) offered a resolution for final adjournment from the 3d of June to the last Thursday in November. He explained his motion for proposing to adjourn until November instead of *sine die* as being to keep in force the act authorizing the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and which expires at the end of the present session. This proposition extends the session legally till the day fixed in November. He was proceeding to state why the Committee should take this recess owing to the state of affairs in the South, but was called to order and—

The SPEAKER decided that such a range of debate was not in order.

On the resolution for final adjournment Mr. BUTLER proceeded to speak of the prevalence in the South of rape and murder and robbery. [Loud calls to order.]

Mr. BECK declared that all Mr. Butler's statements were untrue. [Calls to order.]

Mr. BUTLER, not being permitted to proceed with his remarks said he would grant to the other side of the House the mercy of silence, and would move the previous question.

The previous question was not seconded—64 to 106.

Mr. DAWES then moved as a substitute a resolution for adjournment *sine die* on Monday, the 3d of June, at twelve o'clock. Agreed to—Yeas, 142; nays, 57.

The House then took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for business of the Committee on Public Lands.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1872.

Miscellaneous

Mr. SHERMAN reported from the Committee on Finance, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds in place of the bonds destroyed or defaced and stated that it was carefully drawn so as to guard against fraud.

Mr. EDMUNDS believed that there was great danger of the Government being defrauded.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN took the same view.

The bill passed.

Mr. SCOTT called up the bill for the relief of Chas. S. Wagner. Passed.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committe of Conference on the consular diplomatic bill, made a report which was laid over.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire from the Mayor and Common Council of New York the land at the Battery as a site for a Custom House and other public buildings. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Army.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Army Appropriation bill came up as unfinished business.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN it was laid aside for the purpose of taking up the resolution requesting the House to return the Senate resolution providing for adjourning *sine die* on the 29th instant.

After a long discussion the resolution was adopted.

The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up.

The pending question was on the appeal from the decision of the Vice President ruling out of order the amendments to repeal section 9th of the Army Appropriation act of March 3, 1871, which prohibited the Secretary from retaining money due from the Government to the Pacific Railroads.

Mr. COLE withdrew his appeal. So the decesion of the Chair stands.

The following amendments were agreed to:

Appropriating $200,000 to enlarge the military depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

Providing surgical apparatus and appurtenances for the relief of persons disabled in the military and naval service not included within the terms of any law granting artificial limbs, $10,000.

For experiments with and tests of heavy ordnance, $180,000.

Mr. STEVENSON moved an amendment that no money appropriated by this act shall be paid any Railroad in arrears to the Government for payment of interest on its bonds. Tabled.

Mr. LOGAN offered an amendment providing that the Government shall pay no royalty for the use of arms patented by citizens of the United States. Agreed to.

The bill was passed and the Senate at 3:45 P. M., went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Miscellaneous.

On motion of Mr. AVERILL the Senate bill, to establish the collection district of Duluth, and create St. Paul, Minn., a port of delivery, was passed.

Mr. MARSHALL made a report from the Conference Committee on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

Southern Claims.

The House then proceeded to action on private bills reported from the Committee on Claims, the day being specially assigned to that business.

The most important bill, reported by the Committee on Claims and passed by the House, was one making appropriations for the payment of claims allowed by the Southern Claims Commission. The bill contains appropriations for eight persons ranging from $12,000 to $65,000. Most of the awards are for sums under $1,000 and the aggregate is $349,394.

Mr. BLAIR (Mich.) Chairman of the Committee, stated in reply to Mr. Garfield and others that the awards were made solely for stores and supplies taken by the army. No allowance was made for the loss, destruction or occupation of property or incidental or consequential damages.

Another bill which gave rise to considerable discussion as being a test case involving large drains on the Treasury was the Senate bill to pay $25,000 to Dr. J. Milton Best, of Paducah, Ky., compensation for the destruction of his dwelling house and contents by United States troops under the order of the commanding officer. The bill passed.

The bill for the benefit of the Louisville and Bairdstown Turnpike Company passed.

Mr. SWANN made a report from the Conference Committee on

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

The only important point of difference between the two Houses was as to the Central American Mission, and that was compromised by an arrangement that there shall be but one minister to the Central American Republic after January 3.

The report was agreed to.

The Question of Final Adjournment.

A long discussion occurred on the message from the Senate asking the return of the resolution for final adjournment on May 2nd.

Claims Again.

Without action on the message the House took up the regular order of business—report from the Committee on Claims.

The bill to pay Connor, the Representative from Texas $2,000, for the expense of defending the right to his seat in the Forty-first Congress, gave rise to a long discussion, it being claimed and denied that this was an unusual proposition and would be establishing a dangerous precedent.. The bill passed—Yeas, 118; nays, 31,

The Indian Appropriation.

A report was made from the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill.

After on explanation by Mr. Sargent and remarks by Mr. Beck, the conference report was agreed to.

The Steamboat Bill.

A Conference Committee was ordered on the steamboat bill and Messrs. Negley, Conger and Hamilton were appointed.

The House then at 4:30 P. M. adjourned.

PERSONAL.

A Washington special says that Senator Conkling's unjust, indecent and wholly uncalled for attack upon the Associated Press and its agents in the Senate Friday, has roused the indignation of the entire journalistic profession there, because no member of Congress has asked or received so many favors at the hands of the Associated Press agents in Washington as Senator Conkling, and no member has been more liberally treated by them. Ever since he has been in the Senate he has been in the habit of sending abstracts of his speeches to the Associated Press office for publication, and has made bitter complaints because the bills and memorials which have been introduced by him have not been telegraphed in full.

A board, to consist of Surgeons Josiah Simpson, T. A. McParlin and Assistant Surgeon J. A. Fitzgerald, has been ordered to assemble at West Point on the 27th instant, to examine into the physical qualifications of members of the graduating class of the Military Academy and candidates for admission into the Academy.

The Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas has decided the local option law constitutional. The case came up on mandamus to compel the issuing of a license, which was refused by the city authorities because the house was within Germantown, where the people had decided against the license being granted.

Horrible Massacre.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A report has been received at the War Department giving details of a massacre, by Indians, Mexicans and negroes combined, of persons in charge of a train of supplies en route to Fort Stockton, at Howard's Wells, near old Fort Lancaster. The facts, as reported to General Angur, by Colonel Merritt, of the Ninth Cavalry, under date of April 29th, from Clark, are given as follows:

"On the 20th inst. I arrived with the cavalry of my command at Howard's Wells, a few hours

Too Late to Prevent

one of the most horrible massacres that has ever been perpetrated on this frontier. A Mexican train, loaded with United States commissary and ordnance stores, on its way from San Antonio to Fort Stockton, was attacked by Indians, plundered and burned. All the people with the train, seventeen souls in all, were killed or wounded, except one woman. My command buried eleven bodies, and brought three of the wounded men and one woman into this post.

Before arriving at the burning train, the first intimation we had of the terrible disaster was the charred and blackened corpses of some of the poor victims, but no one was alive to tell the horrors of the affair. I supposed that up to this time Captain Sheridan with the infantry of my command was in camp at Howard's Wells, about a mile from

The Scene of the Massacre.

and while yet some distance from the point, the smoke of the burning wagons, mistaken for his camp fires, confirmed me in this belief. I knew at least that a sergeant and four men were at the Wells in charge of the forage.

The command moved rapidly toward the Wells, when the sergeant in charge of the detachment at that point was met and pointed out the course the Indians had taken with the stolen animals belonging to the train. In less time than it takes to relate it, the trail was found and rapid pursuit at once made by companies A and H of the Ninth cavalry, commanded respectively by Capt. Cooney and Lieut. Vincent. After following the trail some seven or eight miles the cavalry came upon the Indians in force on the summit of an almost impassable bluff. Here a fight occurred, in which, I regret to say, Lieutenant Vincent fell mortally wounded, while bravely leading and attempting to control his men. He died shortly after returning to camp about ten o'clock that night. Captain Cooney was painfully, though not seriously injured, by his horse falling while moving at a rapid gait. He, however, remounted and retained his command. The men of his company behaved very well, but being in a great part recruits without experience in Indian fighting, which was the case in company H. to a still greater extent, they squandered their ammunition. Lack of ammunition made a protracted pursuit of the Indians impracticable.

A woman, who escaped, reports that six Indians were killed in the fight. Words fail to convey an idea of

The Sickening Atrocities

committed by the demons who overpowered the train men. Several of them were taken alive, tied to wagons and burned. An old woman was carried some distance from the place of attack and then shot and scalped. Her grandchild had its ears cut off, was scalped and had its brains dashed out, while her daughter, the mother of the child, who witnessed all, as also the death of her husband, was carried off by the fiends. More than one poor wretch crawled from the burning wagons after the ropes which bound them had burned off only to burn to

Blackened, Unrecognizable Masses.

with their charred hands and faces raised in the position of entreaty. The train had nine men with it. The remainder of the party were women and children. It is feared that one woman was taken away by the band, though it is possible that she as well as the other body unaccounted for was burned to ashes with the wagons.

It is reported that the band consisted of from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty men, and was composed of Indians, Mexicans and deserters from the army. A number of arms and supplies of ammunition were taken from the train by the band before burning it. How many arms I cannot say. It was the supply which was lately sent from the arsenal at San Antonio to Fort Stockton."

Gen. Augur in this report expresses the opinion that the Indians came from Mexico, and this belief is sustained by the fact that the Mexicans and deserters from colored regiments were with them, such deserters universally escaping into Mexico.

THE FOREST FIRES.

The Losses in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. Away up in the Millions.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A Port Jarvis special of the 18th, before the rains says that in Pike county, Pa., a fire covering a territory seven miles in extent was sweeping over some of the best land in the section. Averlin's large steam saw mill was destroyed, and many dwelling houses, the lumber camps of Dodge & Mirge containing several million feet of lumber were burned, and the inmates of the cabins narrowly escaped with their lives. At Wagontorst's, Callahan's and Dowling's settlements, nothing was left, but the charred and smoking ruins. Dozens of families were compelled to flee for their lives. A quarter of a million dollars will not pay the lossss in this section. The land of the Blooming Grove Park Association has been swept over, and large numbers of wild game were lestroyed.

In Wayne county, Pa., the fires compelled a suspension of coal transportation over the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's railroad, leading from the mines to Honesdale. The lumber villages of Cartel & Gould have been almost totally destroyed, only three houses remaining in the two places. Sussex county, New Jersey, and Sullivan and Delaware counties, New York, and Monroe county, Pennsylvania, are still being swept over by the forestfires, and the losses are estimated as footing up in the millions.

Quenched by the Rains.

SCRANTON, May 19.—The heavy rains put out the mountain fires in this section, and afforded to vegetation the greatly needed relief

Woods fires have been raging in the vicinity of Yaphank two days and nights, moving rapilly along the Long Island Railroad track. About three thousand cords of wood have been destroyed; loss $20,000. The fire was ignited by a lunatic. A large fire broke out this morning in the woods near Baysport, on the south side of the railroad.

FOREIGN.

JAPAN.

Immense Conflagration in the Town of Yeddo—A District Two by Three Miles in Extent Burned—Suffering of the People—Thirty Thousand Natives Homeless—Scenes During the Flames—National Politics, &c.

YOKOHOMA, April 23, via SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—A frightful conflagration occurred in Yeddo, during a severe gale, which destroyed a space of two by three miles, originating from one of Prince Jalo's palaces, in which troops were stationed. The fire leaped whole blocks burning places a mile from the beginning. An immense amount of property was destroyed. Where the wounded and lame were unable to escape the officials slashed right and left with their swords, and thus by an instant death saved many from a more awful one by fire. Thirty thousand people are houseless, but the government has thrown open rice store houses and will feed all who apply. This fire has led the government to permit foreigners to lease land in Yeddo by the owners making monthly reports, and will cause foreign money to be invested there to improve the city. A new plan of the burnt district will be made out to be built upon, and the widest streets and substantial buildings will only be allowed.

The railroad to Yeddo is at last completed, and will commence running in a week.

The story that the Japanese intended assassinating the Mikado is not believed. The country is in profound peace, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Government Japanese fair is to be opened soon at Kiato, the former residence of the Mikado and the hot bed of the anti foreign party. Foreigners on depositing three hundred dollars to their consul for their good behavior may visit here for seventy days. No doubt Iawakura will be ordered to keep Japan a sealed book some what longer.

SPAIN.

Cortes—The Carlists—Don Sickles.

MADRID, May 18.—The Cortes, yesterday, after an animated discussion, rejected the resolution introduced by Deputy Argullos, censuring the Government for declaring Navarre, Lerida, Biscay and Catalonia, in a state of siege during the recent movements of the Carlists in those provinces.

The whereabouts of Don Carlos remain a mystery, but that he has escaped from Spain is certain.

PARIS, May 18.—Danial E. Sickles, United States Minister to Spain, who is now in this city en route to Madrid, dined yesterday with Senor Olozage, Spanish Embassador to France.

News from Serrano.

MADRID, May 17.—Official dispatches from Marshall Serrano reports that he has established his headquarter at Galdacano.

The Regular Army.

MADRID, May 19.—Cortes yesterday passed a bill providing for bringing the effective force of the regular army of Spain up to 80,000 men.

THE TREATY.

Policy of the New Dominion Government

OTTAWA, Ont., May 10.—In the House last night Sir John A. McDonald said that the bill to give effect to the Washington Treaty could not go into effect until an order in council authorized it. The government could make no pledge in advance that it would go into operation before the Alabama Claims were settled, and could give no pledge that the money compensation to be obtained from Americans would be expended for the direct benefit and improvement of our sea fisheries. It would be subject to the vote and pleasure of Parliament. The government would give sufficient protection till the fisheries were open to Americans by law.

What the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is Doing.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday afternoon agreed to report an additional article to the Treaty of Washington, but whether original or with modifications has not yet transpired.

It is reported that the additional article to the Treaty of Washington will on Monday be reported to the Senate in an amended form.

THE TRIPOLI DISASTER.

LONDON, May 18.—A dispatch from Wexford, Ireland, giving some of the particulars of the disaster to the Cunard steamship Tripoli from Liverpol, for Boston, says: An accident occurred at four o'clock yesterday morning when most of the passengers were asleep. The Carnsore Point, off which the steamship went ashore, is in the most south-early extremity of the Irish mainland. Several sailing vessels which were in the vicinity took off the passengers and landed them at Wexford. The luggage of the passengers was subsequently secured by other vesels and carried to Queenstown.

ENGLAND.

Observation of Whit-Monday.

LONDON, May 18.—Whit-Monday, the 20th inst., will be observed as a holiday in this city. There will be a general suspension of business.

What the London Fish-mongers Say.

LONDON, May 18.—At a banquet at Fish-mongers Hill last night, Mr. George Jessel, Solicitor General, expressed the opinion that the meeting of the Geneva Board of Arbitration, the obstacles to which he hoped were in a fair way of being removed, would inaugurate a new era in the settlement of the disputes between the nations.

A NATURAL PHENOMENON.

A Water Spout of Appalling Proportions.

CHICAGO, May 19.—During the terrific rain storm, which passed over Northwesterd Iowa and Dakotah on the night of the 15th, a huge water spout descended to the earth, striking a few miles from White Swan, Dakotah, and covering the ground for a great distance around with water to the depth of from eight to thirty feet. Fortunately it did pot strike in the vicinity of any settlement, and nobody was injured, but considerable stock was lest. and the Missouri telegraph line was demolished for a great distance and covered with earth and uprooted trees.

A case of yellow fever has been reported on the schooner John Foster, lying at Jersey city.

BAZAINE'S DEFENCE.

His Explanation of the Reverses for the French Arms.

After a long silence Marshal Bazaine at last to bring his conduct before the tribunal of the French public. Speaking o the general causes which produced the disasters of France, he says:

The resources of France were not ready. The railways gave to strategical movements a rapidity unknown before. Tactics had to be very much modified to suit the rapid modern firearms. Those weapons are disadvantageous to a nervous and impressionable race like ours. We multiplied discussions on the subject of the arms for the infantry, the cavalry and the artillery. The ideas suggested in these discussions might be good, but the result was to create perturbation in all minds. Innovations roughly planned, having neither the consecration of time nor that of the battlefield, overturned the principles of tactics, without replacing them by principles which, though new, were firmly established. Our fortresses were all in need of urgent improvements. The works had been commenced in great haste, and they were not finished when the war broke out.

Thus does Marshal Bazaine explain the reason why he kept his army in Metz, instead of breaking the line.

Admitting a series of reverses for our arms, and the obligation of the government to treat with Prussia, the possession of Metz, the presence of the army in the intrenched camp which he occupies, would weigh heavily in the decisions with regard to intervention, and would probably assure to France the possession of Lorraine. It must not be forgotten, moreover, that the army of the Rhine has ammunition only for a single battle, and it is impossible to supply it from the resources of the fortress. To risk an engagement in order to pierce the enemy's line—to undertake a march to release Paris, or any other point, would be to run the chance of using up the ammunition, only to be disarmed in the midst of the Prussians, who would have fallen furiously upon us like a pack of hounds upon a stag, and would have compromised the fate of the army. By remaining, on the contrary, within the line that we occupy, we maintain the army intact with all its means for action, we menace incessantly the communications of the enemy, which may meet with a check and find itself obliged to beat a retreat and fall back upon its line of operations.

Marshal Bazaine supports his opinion by the testimony of General Frossard, Marshal Canrobert, General L'Admirault, Marshal Le Bœuf and General Bourbaki.

Earthquakes in California.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* tries to console the people of California for the uncertainty of things terrestrial in that part of the country after the fashion of the philosopher, who, when he had broken his leg, thanked heaven it was not his neck. It says:

"There is no point upon which we, as Californians, are more sensitive than to be charged with living in an earthquake country. We may not deny the fact that occasionally the solid earth does tremble beneath our feet, and that it is anything but an agreeable sensation. It is also true that in the century past we have not lost as many lives as occur from sunstroke in the month of July each year in the city of New York. Thousands of dollars measure the full valve of our material loss since California has been a State. Our recent earthquake at Inyo, some hundreds of miles from San Francisco, in an almost inaccessible mountain region, has been very largely exaggerated in loss of property and lives—adobe buildings being only destroyed and casualties occurring only in the falling of buildings of this character. Except for the fact that the earth's trembling produces terror, and is so painfully suggestive of alarming possibilities, we might not exchange it for the tornadoes that sweep the western States, nor the casualties of lightning and storms that afflict the disease. But, in contrast with the great convulsions that have disturbed the forces of nature in other lands, ours are of seeming unimportance. Not many months ago, in the bay of Baiae in the Mediterranean, there sprang up in the night time a volcanic cone half a mile in circumference. Antioch has just been laid in ruins; and even now Vesuvius is bellowing forth its thunders. Less than two hundred years ago Boston had an earthquake that shook the staid Yankees from their property and destroyed many buildings. Within the present century New Madrid was destroyed, and the "sunk country" still indicates that the latent forces of Nature only sleep beneath places that now boast immunity from casualties like those affecting California."

Devout Women.

The *World* says the employment of women in the church has never hitherto been carried out with any presistence or on any large scale, save in the Church of Rome. And although it has been attempted in the Anglican communion, the fact that Rome had perfected it has given it, in the general Protestant mind, a taint of ritualism which is the accursed thing. This prejudice of Protestants is utterly absurd, and it is gratifying to see that somebody has had the sense and courage to defy it by introducing into the Methodist Conference a plan for instituting an order of deaconesses. It would have been in better taste, indeed, if he had refrained from remarking in his resolution that the effect of having a female devotional order would turn "the weapons of Rome against the popish practices," as if his motive were not more to help Methodism than to spite Romanism. But whatever language the proposer uses, his proposal shows sense by endeavoring to utilize the services of what St. Charles Borromeo called the "devout female sex" in a church wherein the devotion of women and their present helplessness to carry on in an organized and effective way the work of the church are conspicuous

Catching It.

Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR is getting rapped pretty severely over the knuckles for his GREELEY letter. The Trenton (N. J.) *True American* says:

It may be very well for Mr. Montgomery Blair to express his own opinion as to whether the Democracy should endorse the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, but he should be careful to keep within the bonds of truth, which he does not do when he says, in a letter just published, that the Democrats "all gave in their adhesion to the Cincinnati Convention." This is positively untrue. The Cincinnati Convention was treated by the Democrats as a Republican movement, and they neither took part in it, or did anything which could be construed into committing themselves to it. If Mr. Blair had any ambition to subserve, he might better do it by stating facts as they are, than by distorting them.

THE CONNELSVILLE R. R. HORROR.

The Mystery Still Mysterious—The R. R. Co. Censured.

Yesterday morning the jury empannelled by Coroner West in the case of Henry Collins, found mangled to death on the Connellsville Railroad on Saturday, assembled at the Coroner,s office to take the testimony of several witnesses. No light whatever, was thrown upon the mystery, which will probably never be solved. No one saw the deceased from the time he went to bed the previous night his mangled body was found on the railroad track. No one knew when he left his bed or the house or how he came to be where he was killed. He had only partially dressed himself, and had on no hat, shoes, coat or vest. His shirt was found near where he was struck and had evidently been torn off him by the wheels. The testimony was to the effect that the freight train which ran over deceased was going at the rate of from four to six miles per hour; that it stopped to leave a part of the cars about two hundred yards from where deceased had evidently been struck, and that he had been dragged the entire distance. The men on the engine testified that they saw nothing of deceased, and knew nothing of the accident until the dead body of the man was found, and that it would have been perfectly impossible for them to see a man lying or sitting on the track in the mouth of the tunnel, where this man was when struck. The engine drawing the train was a "camel back," and it was testified that there was no bell on it, and that there is no place for a bell on any of the "camel back" engines.

The following verdict was rendered:

That the said Henry Collins came to his death on the morning of May 18, 1872, by being accidentally run over by a freight train on the Connellsville Railroad, near or under the tunnel of the Second street crossing. The jury are of the opinion that the officers of said road are censurable in not having bells on all their engines, and for running at a faster rate of speed than the city ordinance allows. And exonerate the engineer and men of said train from all blame.

THE CRAWFORD INQUEST.

McConnell and Stanley Released.

Yesterday afternoon the Coroner's investigation in the case of Crawford, who was so fearfully mangled in the Try street tunnel, was resumed. A number of witnesses were examined, but nothing of importance was elicited. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death on May 14th inst., by having been run over by a train or trains in the Try street tunnel on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

As none of the evidence tended to implicate McConnell and Stanley, they were promptly discharged.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending May 19th, 1872:

Accident, 2; cholera Infantum, 1; consumption, 6; convulsions, 1; croup, 2; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1, congestion of brain, 2; debility, 1; diarrhoea, 2; disease of the brain; 1; disease of the kindeys, 1; disease of the artries, 1; dropsy of the brain, 1, dropsy of the chest, 1; dysentery, 2; epilipsy, 1; fever typhoid, 3; fever typhus, 1; inflammation of bowels, 2; inflammation of peritoneum, 2; marasmus, 1; measles, 1; paralysis, 1; unknown, 1; still births, 3.

Males, 15; Females, 26; White, 39; colored, 2. Total, 41.

Killed by a Fall.

A man named Cornelius Conners, residing in Pleasant Valley, died yesterday morning, from the effects of a fall on Sunday evening last. At the time mentioned he was walking on a plank over a run near his residence, when he missed his footing and fell, receiving internal injuries, from the effects of which he died. The Coroner was notified and will hold an nquest over the remains this morning.

P. T. Barnum's World's Fair.

"All the world and the rest of mankind" understand that when Mr. P. T. Barnum puts his hand to the plough he does not turn back until his great purpose is achieved. In the organization of the grand enterprise which is now astonishing and delighting immense crowds daily, Mr. Barnum resolved to excel all his previous vast undertakings, and present to the public an entertainment which for novelty, variety and extent should completely eclipse anything ever before attempted, and as this was to be the last, so should it be the crowning triumph of his managerial life,and constitute a fitting climax to a long career, remarkable for great undertakings and great achievements. In this grand aggregation Mr. Barnum has combined a greater variety of rare, interesting and instructive novelties than were ever contained in any four traveling shows.

Dan Castello's double circus troupe, embracing many of the most noted performers in the world, the celebrated Melville family being conspicious among the number. Barnum "American Museum" a large menagerie of living wild beasts, in which are many rare specimens not to be found in this country except in Mr. Barnum's collection. Admiral Dot, fourteen years of age, only twenty-five inches high, and weighing but sixteen pounds; a woman born without arms, who uses her feet with as great facility as people usually do their hands; a group of cannibals from the Feejee Islands, the most singular specimens of humanity ever seen on this continent, a bearded child; that great puzzler the "what is it," Digger Indians from the Yosemite, the only living giraffe in America, monstrous sea lions, baby elephants, camels and a den of young lions; wonderful mechanical figures, mechanical singing birds, and an almost endless variety of most interesting objects, all to be seen for fifty cents. Some idea of the magnitude of this gigantic exhibition may be had from the fact that it takes seventy cars and four engines to transport the establishment, and we may well believe that Mr. Barnum is correct when he styles it the "greatest show on earth." On Thursday, May 30th, the mammoth tents containing this remarkable combination will be pitched on the Skating Park, Allegheny city, remaining three days. Two exhibitions will be given on the first day and three on each succeeding day.

In consequence of the great crowds invariably in attendance at the afternoon and evening performances, ladies and children should attend the morning entertainments Friday and Saturday, the exhibition being in all respects equal to either of the others and includes the circus as well as the rest of the performance.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy

is no Patent Medicine humbug, gotten up to dupe the ignorant and credulous, but is a perfect Specific for Nasal Catarrh, "Cold in the head, and kindred diseases. 580.

Homes in the West.

The attention of those interested is called to the announcement of the land department of the Northern Pacific Railroad, published elsewhere. That Company offers for sale to settlers and colonies a large body of excellent farming and timber lands in Central Minnesota at low prices, and on seven years credit. A large portion of the offered lands are situated in and near the Red River Valley, famous for its beauty and fertility, and the current of emigration is setting strongly in that direction. With wise liberality the Company agrees to carry free over its road all purchasers of land with their families, and offers transportation from leading points at greatly reduced rates to all who desire to settle on the line of their road, whether they purchase railroad lands or take free Government homesteads. The public lands along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Minnesota subject to homestead entry are represented to be of excellent quality and are convenient to markets.

Trusses! Trusses!! Trusses!!!

The best trusses in the world. What is a patent truss? A humbug. Every rupture is different, and therefore all trusses should be made to order. Mr. Reichenbach, & Co., No. 11 Market street, makes and guarantees trusses to cure or keep any rupture in its place, without pain. Sweat has no effect on his trusses whatever, as they are all of his own manufacture. He also manufactures artificial limbs, elastic stockings and belts, shoulder braces, apparatus for club-feet, bow-legs, knock-knees, spinal supporters; also artificial eyes noses, ears, &c., made very natural. Give him a call. No. 11 Market street. 1tw

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use,

Delicate Creatures.

This is the phrase applied by His Blackness, the Moor of Venice, to the fair ladies of Italy. It was the lovely complexion of Desdemona, such a radiant contrast to his own, that won his heart; and south to say, every man of discernment considers a fair skin, like a sweet voice, "an excellent thing in woman." Now this is a charm which can be *acquired*. There is a healthful and odoriferous toilet article, known everywhere as HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, which literally transfigures a cloudy or sallow skin, suffusing the discolored face, neck, arms and bosom with a soft, pearly tinge and imparting to the surface a smoothness and a gloss like that of polished marble. Instead of clogging the pores, like the sticky enamels, or contracting them, and thus obstructing perspiration, like the astringent cosmetics, it cleanses the skin from all impurities and wonderfully improves its texture. This peculiarity is particularly appreciated by our rural ladies, who find that the coarseness and roughness, which country air is apt to engender, are speedily removed from their faces, hands and arms, by this delightful preparation.

myl0-mwfsw

Castoria.

Is a scientific vegetable preparation; a perfect substitue for and more effective than Castor Oil and is pleasant to take. It cleanses the system in a most remarkable manner; does not distress or gripe, but operates when all other remedies have failed. It is certain to supercede Pills, Castor Oil, Narcotic Syrups and all other purgative and exciting medicines. The Castoria contains neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol. By its emolient, soothing effect it assimilates the food and produces natural sleep, and is particularly adapted to crying or teething children. It kills worms, cures stomach ache, constipation, flatulency, and derangement of the liver. No family can afford to be without this article. It costs but 50 cents—ask your druggist to get it for you, and he will always keep it.

J. B. ROSE & CO. 33 Broadway, N. Y.

Rough Skin

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	113⅜
United States 6s, 1881	117 @117⅝
United States 6s (Coupons)	118⅛@118⅜
United States 5-20's, 1865	113¼@113⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865	113⅛ Bid
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	115⅛@115⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867	116⅛@116⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons)	116⅛ Bid
United States 10-40's	110⅜@110⅝
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	111⅛@111⅜
Currency Sixes	116⅜@116½
New 5 Per Cents	112⅜@112½

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, May 23, 1872.

REMARKS—We have little new to give the reader in regard to the general characteristics of the markets; prices show little change from our last quotations, and trade is reported moderately active. The weather continues favorable for the growing crops, and the general impression is that a fair average crop of wheat will be gathered when the harvest appears. Flour is still held firm at quotations, though buyers take hold sparingly, believing that lower figures will rule ere long. Wheat is also held firm, but well informed dealers predict that the top of the market may have been reached and that prices will recede. Butter and eggs are in good supply. Cheese is arriving freely.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,185
Cheese, bxs	55
Oats, sks	731
Apples, bbls	110
Corn, sks	930
Butter, pks	43
Bacon, pcs	669
Bacon, tcs	25
Wheat, sks	529

GARDEN TRUCK.

The following are the current rates for the various articles that come under this head, being a brief statement of the retail market, so that readers will know what they can purchase the "delicacies of the season" for in the market:

Strawberries, per box	20a35c
Green Peas, half peck	40c
Tomatoes, per quart	50c
Lettuce, per bunch	10c
New Onions, per bunch	5c
Raddishes, per bunch	5c
Cucumbers, a piece	15a20c
Asparagus, per bunch	10c
New Potatoes, per peck	50c
Rhubarb, per bunch	5c

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store, in a small way, the usual advance was obtained:

GROCERIES—The market was firm with a good demand. Sugars maintain their prices, whilst coffees have slightly advanced. Molasses are also a shade higher; syrups are firm but no higher. The market taken as a whole presents a healthy appearance.

COFFEE—Rio, choice, 25a25½c; prime, 24a24½c; good, 23½c; fair, 23c; Java, 28c. roasted, pure, 28c; lower grades, 25a26c.

REFINED SUGARS—Standard Hards, 13c; do A, 12c; do. B, 11⅞c; do. Ex. C, 11⅜c; circle C., 11⅜c; do C yellow, 11½c. These quotations are for straight brands;

RAW SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11a11¼c; prime, 10½c; good, 10c; fair, 9⅝c. Choice Porto Rico, 10½c; prime, 10¼c. Demerara—choice, 11¾c; good, 11¼c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Choice 75c; prime, 70c, good, 65c, fair, 60c.

SYRUPS—Fancy white drips, 70c white honey, 60c; Havemeyer & Elder's, 60a62c; other grades from 40 to 50c.

RICE—Carolina, choice, 9½c; prime, 9¼c; good, 9c. Rangoon, 8a8¼c. Patna, 8¾a9c,

SPICES—Grain pepper, 24c; do Pimento, 16c; Cassia, 50c, Cloves, 25c; Nutmegs, $1 25.

HAY—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article, the demand was fair and sales regular; baled ranged firm at $25a30 per ton; some lots were held a shade above these figures.

POTATOES—Continue dull; prices are weak and tending downwards; dealers generally are anxious to realize; we quote nominally from store at 60a70c per bushel.

POULTRY—Are coming in more freely; live chickens are quoted at 75a85c per pair.

WHISKY—Highwines firm; quoted at 92c per gallon.

ASHES—We have nothing new to note; the demand was fair and sales were regular; soda ash common, 4¾a5c; refined, 5¼a6c nitrate, 5a5½c; pots, 10c; pearls 11c per pound.

APPLES—The market was dull, and buyers were indifferent about purchasing; prices are very uncertain; fair to choice lots sold at $5a6 per barrel; common lots dull and hard to sell.

APPLE BUTTER—The stock in first hands is sufficient for all ordinary purposes; we note sales of common to fair at 60a65c; choice 70a75c.

BUTTER—The market continues dull, the supply being in excess of the demand; prices are weak, with a declining tendency, solid packed is selling at 20a25c; some fancy lots are held higher; common and mixed lots are dull and hard to dispose of.

BROOM CORN—Continues dull; prices are, however, unchanged; we note sales at 5a7a8c per lb.

BEANS—Market firm with a good demand and prices have been maintained. The tendency being to advance and the extreme prices are $2 50a3 25.

CHEESE—The receipts are increasing with a good supply in the market; a fair business was transacted; Dairy, 12a12½c; Goshen, 15c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is selling at $5 50 per case.

CANNED GOODS—Market well supplied. The current rates are, peaches, (3 lb cans) $6 00a7 00 per case; tomatoes, $4 50a5 00 per case; corn, $5 50a7 00 as per quality and brand.

CEMENT—The stock in first hands is reported ample for all ordinary purposes. We note sales of Louisville at $2 50a2 75; calcined plaster, $4 50; lime, Cleveland white, $2; Eastern, $1 75 per barrel.

COUNTRY BACON—Market well supplied; we note sales of hams at 8a9c; clear sides 6a6¼c; shoulders 4¼a5c per pound. Country lard 7a8c.

CORN MEAL—Is selling at $8 25 per barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples are scarce and wanted at higher prices; we quote as follows: apples; sales of common to prime at 8a9a10c. Peaches dull; halves 9a9½c; mixed 7a8c; quarters 6a7c; peeled 15a20c, Blackberries 15a16c. Pitted cherries 26a 30c; unpitted 6a8c,

EGGS—Market weak with large receipts; we note sales at 14c.

FLOUR—The market was less firm although there was no decline in prices. We quote spring wheat, $8 75a9 75; winter wheat, $9 50a10 00. The rain of Saturday night was favorable for the crops. Bag flour, $5 75a6 00.

GRAIN—The market exhibited signs of weakness and holders were more anxious to realize. Wheat—the receipts have fallen off. We quote nominally red winter, $2 15a2 20; white, $2 18a2 22; spring wheat was neglected. Oats—market steady with a fair demand. We note sales of mixed at 54c; white, 55a56c per bushel. Corn—shelled in light supply and steady and prices are unchanged, sales of shelled at 67a70c for mixed to prime yellow; ear corn is scarce and the demand light. Rye—scarce and firm at $1 00a1 05. Barley—dull and nominal; spring, 75a80c; fall, 80a85c per bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, May 23, 1872.

REMARKS—The market was in a very demoralized condition, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. The result was we have no sales to furnish our readers in the present issue. Holders are demanding the previous day's figures; buyers, however don't see it in that light.

CRUDE.

We have nothing new to note; the asking rates for the various deliveries were as follows:

Spot	10½c
May	10½c
June	10⅜c
July	10⅜c
S. O. till July	10½c
Parker's	$4 00
Foster's	4 00

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market contains an ample supply; in the absence of sales we can only give the asking rates as follows:

Spot	23¾c
May	23¾c
June	23¾c
July	23⅝a23⅞c

The above for eastern delivery.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, May 22.—The *Courier* says: There was little change in the market and little disposition to operate. On the upper road $4 05 was the top, and at the close the ruling figure, although there were sales a little below. On the lower road futures were quiet and we have no change to note; the market closed quiet with sales of 7,000 bbls at quotations.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Closing of the 21st. Crude in bulk—a fair amount offering at 13½c; crude shipping order sales of 3,000 bbls at 17½c. Refined steady and in moderate demand; we quote for short delivery at 23½c. Sales of 1,000 bbls last half of June at 23½c, 1,000 bbls each month, June, July and August, at 24c. Cases 28¾a29¼c. Philadelphia delivery more active and prices firmer with sales of refined, 1,000 bbls first half of June at 23½c; 1,000 bbls deliverable in the middle of June at 23½c; 4,000 bbls for June on private terms.

ROUSEVILLE, May 22.—Market quiet and steady; held at $4 00.

TITUSVILLE, May 22.—Market quiet and firm; spot $4 00 bid and $4 2½ asked with nothing doing.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 22.—Market quiet and stranger at $4 00.

OIL CITY, May 22.—Market quiet and nothing doing; prices unchanged; ordinary on lower creek $4 00; 47 gravity at Oil City $4 17a4 20

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—The market is quiet:

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, May 23, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle this week so far have been rather light. The market is inclined to be rather active. Buyers would purchase at last week's figures, but holders are unwilling to sell; prices West have advanced, and a corresponding advance is asked here. What cattle have changed hands are at rates probably 12½c higher than they would have brought last week.

Following are the current rates: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs $7 00; prime, 1,200 lbs $6 75 to $6 85; fair 1,100 lbs steers, $6 50 to $6 65, 1,000 lbs cattle, $6 25 to $6 50; common, $6 00; bulls, cows and calves, $4 50 to $5 75; stockers, $4 75 to $5 50.

HOGS.

The receipt of hogs this week to this time have been heavy. The market so far has been dull, with prices from ½ to ¼ c £ hundred lower. The demand has fallen off greatly, and there is not one-quarter the demand that ruled on Saturday last. Prime Yorkers are selling for $4 50, while the same grade commanded $4 75 to $4 80 on Friday and Saturday. Following are the rates at which the different grades of hogs are selling to-day; Extra Philadelphia $4 85 to $4 90; Prime Philadelphia $4 65 to $4 75; Yorkers $4 25 to $4 50.

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep this week so far have been rather light, but in quality good. The market is at least 25c per 100 lbs better than last week. Trade has ruled pretty active all day, and most of the stock offering has changed hands. At this time the prospect looks fair for the balance of the week. The following are the rates ruling on the different grades and kinds bought and sold here: Extra 100 lbs, $6 99a6 75; prime 85 to 90 lbs. $6 25 to $6 50; fair 80 lbs, $6 25 to $6 87; common $5 50 to $5 75.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Money easy at 5a7 closing at 6. Gold strong at 113½a114. Loans 2a4 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $26,500,000. Engagements for export to-morrow, $1,500,000. Treasury disbursements, $644,000. Gold room keeps open till five o'clock P. M. till 1 June.

Governments ¼c higher and strong; treasury took $2,000,000 at 113a113 45-100. State bonds dull. Stocks rather quiet to-day except Pacific Mail which under heavy hammering by bears and realizations fell from 85¾ to 80¾, and recovering to 81⅜ at the close. The cause of this state affected the rest of the speculative list which fell generally ¼ to 1 per cent. The market finally became more active and closed strong.

PRODUCE.

Cotton active; middling upland 24⅜c. Flour dull; superfine, western and State $6 90a7 30; common to good extra $7 60a 8 10; good to choice $8 15a9 00; white wheat, western extra $9 00a10 40; extra St. Louis $9 50a13 50. Rye flour is scarcely so firm at $5 00a6 00. Corn meal steady; western $3 65. Whisky dull at 89a90c. Wheat dull; No 2 Chicago spring delivered $1 71; prime white Michigan $2 10. Rye more active; western in store 98c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull and heavy; western mixed afloat 63a73½c. Oats is more active; western 57a59c; Ohio 60a62c. Eggs quiet; western 13½a14½c. Hay unchanged. Hops firm at 25a62c for 1871; 10a30c for 1870; 10a15c for 1869. Leather dull at 28a30c. Wool quiet; Michigan 75a76c; pulled 68c. Coffee firm; Rio 15a18c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾a9¼c; Cuba 9a9¼c. Molasses quiet; Porto Rico 50a50c. Rice firm at 8¼a9¼c. Crude petroleum 13a13¼c; refined 23½c. Turpentine strong at 62c. Pork steady; new mess $13 80a13 90; new prime mess $13; mess June $13 75a$13 80; August $14 20a14 25. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; hams 8¾a10¼c; dry salted shoulders 4¼a5¼c; middies quiet; long clear 8c. Lard heavy; No 1 to prime steam 8¾a9¼c; kettle 9½c. Butter fair; new 29a32c. Cheese firm; new 11a14½c.

DRY GOODS.

Trade in most descriptions of dry goods staples continues dull, but a few good package sales have been effected. The advance in raw cottons keeps everything very firm except printing cloths which are quoted at 7¾a8c, and fell with irregular sales below the lowest figure mentioned. Brown sheetings and sheeting pepperells 10-4 are quoted at 37½c; bleached pepperells 11-4 are quoted at 47½c. More inquiry is manifested among woolen buyers, but no transactions of any magnitude are reported. The auction sales were fairly attended and foreign goods brought similar prices to late low rates ruling. Grenadines sold for 42½c; Paris cannell grenadines brought 69c; Ostrich feathers sold for $2 55 per lb; Buffalo, 22c.

METALS.

Manufactured copper steady; Ingot Lake quiet at $36a37. Pig iron dull; Scotch $49a52; American $48a52; bar firm at $1 05; Russia sheet $19 gold. Nails quiet; cut $5 75; clinch $7 25a7 75; horse shoe 31a33c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 22.—Tobacco—sales: 177 hhds; lugs $7 50a8 00; common leaf $8 50a$9; medium to fine $9 50a13 50. Iron—cutting $18a25. Bagging—the demand is limited but it is held firm at 17a17½c. Cotton—strong; middling 23¼c. Flour—transactions light, and tending downward; extra family $7 50. Wheat—nominal; common firm: sacked 65a67c. Oats and rye unchanged. Mess pork—demand limited, but firm at $12 75a$13 cash. Bacon firm at 5½a7¾a7½c; bulk meats quiet at 6¾a6¾c. Lard quiet; sales—105 tierces at 8¾; held—in kegs at 10c, and in tierces at 9c. S. c. hams 11½a12c. Whisky quiet at 84a85c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Flour—Demand good and holders firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota $8 75a9 50. Wheat quiet and weak. Rye steady at $1 10. Corn dull; yellow 73c; mixed western 73c; white 75c. Oats in limited demand; white 58½c; mixed 56a57c. Whisky 90½c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 22.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet; amber Michigan $1 92¾; No 1 red $1 96; No 2 do $1 90. Corn firm; high mixed 55c; low mixed 54½c; yellow 55¼c; Michigan 54½c; no grade 53c. Oats firm; No 1 48c; No 2 45½c; Michigan 46½c rejected 41c.

MARRIED.

GILDENFENNEY—COLLINS—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, May 22, 1872, by the Rev. C. G. Braddock, WILL H. GILDENFENNEY and JENNIE A., daughter of Thos. Collins, Esq., both of Pittsburgh. No cards.

JOHNS—WHITELY—On Thursday evening, May 16, 1872, at the Allegheny Arsenal, the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. Lea, LEONARD E. JOHNS and VALERIA M., daughter of Gen. R. H. K. Whitely, U. S. A., both of Pittsburgh.

BROWN—KING.—On Tuesday, May 21st, 1872, at the residence of Joseph G. Seibeneck, Esq., Allegheny City, by Rev. John Scarborough, Mr. JOSEPH S. BROWN to Miss FRANCES, daughter of Josiah King, of this city. 1t

DIED.

On the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock P. m., JAMES H. POWELL, aged 42 years.

CAMPBELL—On Saturday, May 18th, at 1:15 p. m., Mrs. MARY A. CAMPBELL, aged 62 years.

PERRY—On Thursday morning, May 16, 1872, at 3 o'clock; LILY MARIA, twin daughter of Edward and Maria Perry, aged five months and twelve days.

FOSTER—At Brady's Bend, Pa., May 16th, Mrs. NETTIE A., wife of Alfred B. Foster, in the 19th year of her age.

DICKINSON—On Wednesday, May 15th, of typhoid fever, EDWARD W. son of H. C. Dickinson, aged fifteen years.

McILWAIN—On Friday morning, May 17, 1872, at two o'clock, MARY, wife of John McIlwain, aged 68 years.

STEWART—May 17th at 9 p. m., WILLIE infant son of Thos. F. Stewart.

WELSH—On Friday morning at 8 o'clock, JAMES WELSH, aged 21 years.

HAWKINS—On Thursday evening, May 16th at 10½ o'clock, HUGH HAWKINS, in the twenty-fourth year of his age.

McLAUGHLIN—On Friday morning May 17, at 6 o'clock, JOHN C., youngest son of John C., and Margaret McLaughlin aged nine months.

NOLAN—On Tuesday morning, May 21st, at 7 o'clock, WINIFRED NOLAN, aged 47 years and 10 months.

TANNER—On Monday morning, May 20, 1872, FANNY E., daughter of Frances E. and the late James P. Tanner, in the nineteenth year of her age.

KIRK—On Tuesday evening, May 21, 1872, at nine o'clock, at the residence of his brother-in-law, J. B. Myers, No. 25 Espianade street, Allegeeny City, GEORGE H. KIRK, in the thirtieth year of his age.

Provide Against Danger.

At this season all the great lines of travel begin to swarm with human beings intent on business or pleasure. Are these moving multitudes aware of the danger which ensues from drinking different varieties of water, and breathing atmospheres to which their lungs are unaccustomed? Do they realize how important it is to be prearmed with an antidote that will defend their systems from the evil consequences of such changes and from all ailments and disturbances which arise from the miasma so plentifully evolved from the soil at this period of the year? Such an antidote—certain in its protective operation and free from everything objectionable in its composition and flavor—has been for twenty years before the world. No instance can be adduced, during that period, in which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has failed as an acclimating medicine, or as a preventive of the bodily ills to which the undefended system is liable in unhealthy localities.

A good appetite, perfect digestion, a vigorous condition of the nervous system, functional regularity, and a pure and active circulation, are the elements of health, and these signal blessings may be secured and perpetuated by the use of this powerful, yet harmless, vegetable tonic. Such is the experience of all who have ever taken it as a safeguard against the diseases which debility, irregularity and a morbid condition of the solids and fluids of the body are sure to invite.

my24

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market Street.

Rupture --- Fifty Thousand Trusses.

RUPTURE is dangerous, but only dangerous when it is neglected. Hundreds of people lose their lives by rupture. They neglect to get a truss in time, or perhaps get one not suitable to their case, and the consequence is that the rupture comes down, and strangulation of the parts ensues. The right way to do when you are ruptured, or suspect that you are, is to go to DR. KEYSER, who has fitted fifty thousand trusses, who understands the anatomy of the parts concerned in rupture, and who will be sure to fit you properly, and make you as secure as if you did not have the rupture.

DR. KEYSER says that there are many conditions which are apt to be mistaken for rupture, which are calculated to mislead persons who have not studied, and consequently do not understand the terrible malady.

We would most seriously advise all those who have become ruptured, or who are threatened with it, to make application to DR. KEYSER, and we are sure they will not be disappointed. The Doctor has every kind of truss, at prices as low as they can be be obtained anywhere, with the additional advantage of adaptation.

DR. KEYSER'S office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 a. m. until 1 p. m., and from 3 until 6 p. m.

my21

THE WHEAT FIELD OF AMERICA!

Healthful Climate. Free Homes. Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offer for sale its **Lands in Central and Western Minnesota**, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land: 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, *where Fever and Ague are unknown*.

Grain can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4 00 to $8 00 per acre; further away $2 50 to $4 00.

Seven Years' Credit; Warantee Deeds; Northern Pacific **7-3s Bonds**, now selling at par, received for land at $1 10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

Soldiers under the New Law (March, 1872) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years residence.

Transportation at Reduced Rates furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children **carried free** over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for **Pamphlet** containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law, Address:

LAND DEPARTMENT NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN.,

OR 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

my25-oam:tf

BROOKE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—I desire to sell my farm, situated in Brooke county, West Va., on the Washington and Wellsburgh pike two miles from Wellsburgh, the county seat, and containing 170 acres, all underlaid with coal. The improvements are a Brick Dwelling House 46x28, with back building 34x18, and cellar under all. A fine yard is attached, planted with evergreens, shrubbery, &c. Water near the house; a frame barn 64x34, and sheep house the same. Also a large stable and other necessary buildings.

The farm is all under good fence and has water in every field. The Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad—now being made—runs through Wellsburgh. It is a first class farm, and in a very desirable location. Terms Reasonable. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

my-25-5tw THOMAS P. GRIMES.

LOST.

LOST.

TWO MARES,

One a roan, with fore legs slightly bowed; the other a four year old bay, whose mane hangs on left side. A liberal reward will be paid for information leading to their recovery. Address

ltw C. KING, Tarentum, Pa.

WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and fast on the smoothest face (without injury) in 28 days, or money refunded; 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents.

ap13:28TW KIDDLE JONES, Ashland, Mass

CIRCUS

PITTSBURGH,

May 30, 31, June 1.

The Greatest Show On Earth.

P. T. Barnum's, Great Traveling Museum, Menagerie, and World's Fair, in Six Separate Colossal Tents,

CONSISTING OF

Museum, Menagerie, Aquarium, Aviary, Polytechnic Institute, International Zoological Garden,

—AND—

Dan Castello's Chaste and Refined Circus!

WILL EXHIBIT AT

UNION PARK,

ALLEGHENY CITY,

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 30 and 31 and June 1.

Giving Two Exhibitions the first day, and three on each succeeding day.

Doors open at 10 a. m., and 1 and 7 p. m. Hippodrome performances commence at 11 a. m. and 2 and 8 p. m.

Admission to the Seven Colossal Shows, ONLY 50 CENTS. Children under 9 years, half price

This is the largest and most attractive combination of Exhibitions ever known, and remains absolutely without a parallel in the history of the world. In addition to thousands of novel and interesting attractions never before seen, sufficient of themselves to constitute a first class exhibition, the great collection embraces also four

Captives of war, lately ransomed from King Thokambau by Mr. Barnum, at a cost of $15,000.

Wild Fiji Cannibals,

LIVE DIGGER INDIANS, from the Yosemite Valley. The only living Giraffe in America. The only living group of Monster Sea Lions on exhibition, kept in massive water tanks.

A Monster Black Rhinoceros;

Black Leopards, Mayiavan Tapir, Giant Abyssinian Ostrich, Twenty-four Camels and Performing Elephants, White Deer, Black Yarnecks.

The famous horse-riding Goat "Alexis." The wonderful African Saske Charmer. Magnificent representative specimens of Rare Living Wild Animals, Birds, Fishes, Inserts, Reptiles and Marine Monsters, and in the department of the Hippodrome and Circus, which is strictly high-toned and moral, there are seen at one time in the Great Double Ring, in the Grand Entree Pageant, One Hundred Performing Equestrians, Acrobats, Gymnasts, Knights, Heralds, Arabs, Mamelukes Turks, Tartars, Greeks, and Ladies in Mediæval Costumes, presenting a scene of royal magnificence never before witnessed.

The performances in the Hippodrome will be interspersed with an unsual variety of acts by a large corps of the most eminent Bar-back Riders and noted Acrobats in the world, including

The Great Melville and his Talented Family.

Every feature will be exhibited as advertised.

The only exhibition in America recognized and endorsed by both the religious and secular press and daily visited by eminent clergymen and divines.

The first and only show in the world that uses DOUBLE CIRCUS RING, and requires a Double Circus Troupe of Performers, Acrobats, Gymnasts, &c.

FREE ADMISSION to all who purchase the life of P. T. BARNUM, written by himself, containing 960 pages, 32 full page engravings, steel Portrait of the author; muslin, gilt; reduced from $3 50 to $1 50

ALTOONA, Tuesday, May 28.
JOHNSTOWN, Wednesday, May 29
WHEELING, Monday, June 3.
STEUBENVILLE, Tuesday, June 4
NEW CASTLE, Wednesday, June 5
SHARON, Thursday, June 6.

may23-4t